

## The Franco-Soviet Treaty: European Diplomacy Hinges Upon Tightness of Its Ties

Belgian Call for Freedom  
From Alliances Hits At  
French Commitments

### British Questioning

Moscow Turned to Paris  
When Berlin Lagged on  
Renewing Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS—France's pact of mutual  
assistance with Soviet Russia has  
emerged from recent diplomatic de-  
velopments as one of the principal  
factors upon which hinges the peace  
of Europe.

Belgium's return toward a policy  
of neutrality for this is the inter-  
pretation still attached here to King  
Leopold's recent speech—is only one  
of a series of events emphasizing  
the importance of the Franco-Soviet  
pact.

Although Belgium's action was not  
entirely due to the existence of this  
Franco-Russian accord, there is no  
doubt that it played an important  
part in the Belgian Government's  
decision. Similarly, the pact served  
as the principal pretext for Ger-  
many's sudden reoccupation of the  
Rhine last March, and it is now  
being held up by Germany as an  
obstacle to the conclusion of a new  
Locarno agreement.

### Unpopular in Britain

What is even more important for  
France, however, is the realization  
that in Great Britain as well the  
Franco-Russian pact is viewed with  
distaste by a considerable portion  
of the English public, and that this  
opposition might become the basis  
of a British refusal to grant France  
its long-sought security guarantees.  
These are some of the reasons why  
the Franco-Russian accord is certain  
to be the center of intense diplomatic  
activity in coming months. Quite  
possibly there will be little outward  
reference to this pact—at least on  
the part of France—since this treaty  
was signed, sealed and ratified more  
than six months ago. Officially, the  
French Government cannot there-  
fore admit that it may be called into  
question. Unofficially, however, the  
Franco-Soviet pact remains a very  
live issue and one which is far from  
being finally settled.

### Benefits Questioned

In France itself there is a great  
deal of opposition to this pact. The  
average Frenchman still holds the  
pre-war alliance with Russia prin-  
cipally responsible for France being  
involved in the World War. The  
argument is often heard that a  
Franco-Russian alliance could not  
possibly be of any benefit to France,  
since, in the event of any attack on  
France by Germany, Russia would  
be too far away and has not even  
any common frontiers with Ger-  
many.

### Turned From Reich to France

On the surface this may seem a  
remote possibility, but it must be re-  
membered that a Russo-German  
military agreement actually existed  
until a few years ago, and that  
Chancellor Hitler himself ratified a  
renewal of this agreement shortly  
after he came into power in 1933.  
Soon after that both Russia and  
Germany allowed the alliance to  
lapse, and Russia, alarmed by al-  
leged German designs on the  
Ukraine, turned to France as an ally.  
But the French general staff remains  
anxious above all to prevent the re-  
constitution of such a Russo-Ger-  
man accord now that both Russia  
and Germany have become fully re-  
armed.

This essentially negative nature  
of the Franco-Russian pact is the  
explanation both of the French  
Government's unwillingness to re-  
new the Franco-Soviet pact and of  
its refusal, thus far at least, to  
implement it by granting the mili-  
tary arrangements for which Russia  
is urgently asking.

### France Defers Commitments

Regardless of all that has been  
said to the contrary, careful study  
of the text of the mutual assistance  
accord reveals that it is by no means  
an automatic alliance and that its  
true significance depends almost  
entirely on the attitude of the respec-  
tive governments.

Well aware of this, Russia has for  
many months endeavored to obtain  
France's consent to extensive gen-  
eral staff talks aimed at "putting  
teeth in the pact." This consent the  
French Government has persistently  
refused.

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### Switzerland Bans

All Red Meetings

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switz., Nov. 3

THE Swiss Federal Council  
today banned all Communist  
meetings and other activities by  
decree, pending parliamentary  
action on a bill to suppress Com-  
munist, anarchist, anti-militar-  
ist and anti-religious move-  
ments in the country.  
The ban was extended to cover  
activities of the International  
Red Aid Society, which has  
sought to effect the transfer of  
prisoners in Spain.

## Setback to Labor Shown in British Local Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Labor has had  
a definite setback in the borough  
elections.

Results so far announced show a  
big majority of Labor losses com-  
pared with its gains.

However, these results have been  
discounted by two facts. One is that  
Labor has been on the defensive in  
a number of boroughs, since many  
seats contested this year were won  
by Labor three years ago, when it  
had 205 net gains from Anti-  
socialists. The other is that this  
year numerous seats have been  
captured by Independents, who  
not infrequently support Labor  
policy.

The British "borough" (incorpor-  
ated town or urban area) elections  
are an annual event effecting the  
political color of the municipal  
councils of the chief English and  
Welsh cities other than London.  
They are of national importance as  
a usually reliable indication of how  
the parliamentary pendulum is  
swinging.

### Population of 20,000,000

One-third of the members of each  
"borough" council are elected an-  
nually. A complete change in per-  
sonnel thus takes three years to  
complete. In this the "boroughs"  
differ from the metropolises which  
elect their chief municipal ruling  
body (the London County Council)  
in one operation in the spring of  
every third year.

There are now altogether 372  
"boroughs." Their total population is  
about 20,000,000, at half that of the  
entire country. Their municipal  
councils collect from this population  
and administer "rates" (i. e. local  
taxation) amounting to the large  
sum of £163,000,000 annually. They  
are also responsible for the service  
of municipal debt amounting in all  
to the vast capital liability of £1,404,  
000,000.

The main election issue is always  
that of socialism versus anti-social-  
ism. The socialists are supporters of  
the political Labor party. They stand  
for expansion of municipal enter-  
prise and for liberal public spend-  
ing of all kinds, especially on social  
service, including slum clearance and  
housing schemes.

**Public vs. Private Enterprise**  
The anti-socialists are Conserva-  
tives and Liberals who also call  
themselves respectively "Municipal  
Reformers" and "Progressives."  
They stand for economy and re-  
duced taxation and for private  
rather than for municipal enter-  
prise.

At present, the anti-socialists  
control the councils and thus the  
municipal government in all but 43  
of the boroughs. But their majorities  
in many cases are small and Labor  
has been gradually strengthening its  
position, having since 1933 increased  
by 15 the number of boroughs in  
which it is in control.

The aggregate membership of the  
borough councils is 11,600—an av-  
erage of about 30 members apiece—  
and some 3000 seats were this year  
contested. The total number of elec-  
tors is approximately 10,000,000.

### Edward VIII Honors

Man Whose Ancestor

Stole Crown Jewels

LONDON, Nov. 3 (P)—Reviving a  
Stuart office which was abolished in  
1802, King Edward has appointed  
Gen. Sir Bindon Blood—a descen-  
dant of the Colonel Blood who stole  
the crown jewels when Oliver Crom-  
well seized power—as chief of the  
Royal Corps of Engineers.

It will be part of Sir Bindon's duty  
to attend the coronation next May,  
when the crown jewels will be the  
same which his ancestor stuffed into  
his pocket when he took them from  
the Tower of London nearly 300  
years ago.

Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, who is  
93, retired from active service with  
the British Army in 1907. When in-  
formed of his new appointment he  
remarked:

"I was too old to go to France  
when I was 72 at the outbreak of  
war, but I am glad that I can be of  
service to my country now that I  
am nearly 94."

## King Edward Pledges Peace; To Visit India

Throne Speech Sets Forth  
Policies of Baldwin  
Government

### Supports League

By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3.—King Edward's

characteristic consideration for the  
troops and the police in bad weather,  
today caused an abandonment of the  
ceremonial procession to Parli-  
ament, the royal party proceeding  
there informally by car to open the  
new session.

The chief new features in the  
King's speech were the announce-  
ment of the King's intention to re-  
visit India after the coronation here  
and also the foreshadowing of fur-  
ther state help for British mercan-  
tile shipping.

### League and Locarno

The emphasis laid upon the  
League of Nations as the basis of  
British policy is taken to look to-  
ward further efforts to restore in-  
ternational co-operation in Europe,  
bringing about the Locarno meeting  
of the five powers.

King Edward said that it was the  
Government's "desire to see the  
League strengthened for its work in  
the pacific settlement of interna-  
tional disputes, and they already  
have made known at Geneva their  
proposals for improved working and  
wider authority of the League.

### European Co-operation

"The Government will co-operate  
with other Governments in the work  
of a committee of the League which  
was set up to examine these and  
other proposals."

"The Government," he added "will  
continue to do all in their power to  
further the appeasement of Europe  
with this object in view. They will  
persist in efforts to bring about a  
meeting of the five powers signatory  
to the Treaty of Locarno."

LONDON, Nov. 3 (P)—King  
Edward VIII today pledged his na-  
tion to do all in its power "to  
further the appeasement of Europe."

Standing in front of the throne in  
the House of Lords, garbed in the  
heavy state robes of gold-edged  
crimson velvet, the 42-year-old  
bachelor monarch made this signifi-  
cant plea for peace to the bristling  
armed camps of troubled Europe.

The new sovereign, opening the  
first session of Parliament in his  
reign, announced that after the  
coronation in London next May he  
would go to India to be crowned  
Emperor.

He also called an Imperial Con-  
ference to meet in London next May.  
Thousands of his subjects, jam-  
ming the Mall and the Horse  
Guards' Parade in Whitehall, stood  
in the driving rain to catch a fleet-  
ing glimpse of King Edward as he  
passed in a closed motorcar.

It was an uncrowned King who  
opened Parliament. Not authorized  
to wear the imperial crown until  
after the coronation May 5, Edward  
followed the glittering jeweled em-  
blem of the nation and empire in  
connection with the robing room.  
King Edward, in a firm and an-  
nounced, clearly and dis-  
tinctly, the "route" in "traffic  
routes" the King pronounced "row,"  
as did King George.

His voice was oddly reminiscent  
of that of his father. Every word was  
clearly enunciated, clearly and dis-  
tinctly. The "route" in "traffic  
routes" the King pronounced "row,"  
as did King George.

## The World's Day

Its New-in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 3

### Spain—Three Towns Fall to Rebels

Spain's rebel forces continue what they call a crusade to save the  
Spanish nation from "barbaric communism," and they write their progress  
in the slaughter of three children and eight adult citizens. These  
casualties occurred when, for the eighteenth time, rebel planes bombed  
the environs of Madrid.

Meanwhile, the fascist forces push ahead after a setback last week.  
Three towns fall as the rebel vanguard reaches to within 15 miles of  
the capital. Brunete, 17 miles from Madrid, yields the rebels their  
choice victory. El Escorial, historic town of blue-gray buildings, high in  
the Guadarrama, still holds out against the insurgents.

Europe remains on tenterhooks of apprehension every moment the  
Spanish war continues. Many impartial papers in Europe bluntly state  
that the non-intervention accord has broken down. They insist it is ob-  
vious that the new whippet tanks and latest model airplanes have not  
been made in Spain during the fighting. They insist Russia is aiding the  
loyalists and that Germany and Italy are aiding the rebels.

But the Non-Intervention Committee has applied a coat of diplomatic  
whitewash to the tanks and planes in Spain, Italy and Portugal stand  
absolved from Russia's charges of interference. No other power has  
been indicted. So long as the war continues there is danger of conflict  
between outside fascist and communist sympathizers, declare those who  
hold non-intervention now to represent only a euphemistic fiction.

### Polling—Outposts North and South Report

Against the drawn curtain of the 1936 presidential campaign, America  
goes to the polls. And it goes in droves. New York City knew in the early  
morning hours that the biggest vote in its history was in progress.

Election day falls somehow like a thunderclap of silence; a strange  
interlude between the belabored campaign speeches and the morrow's  
din of comments. Heard is the rhythm of democracy, as upwards of  
45,000,000 voters from sunup to sunset pass in and out of the polling  
places. The morrow is seen presenting democracy with its great moral  
challenge—to be magnanimous in victory and sportsmanlike in defeat.

Millsfield, N. H., voting for the first time as a town, jumps the gun,  
starts voting at a minute after midnight and clinches the title for the  
first town to report in the United States. Results:  
Governor Landon 5, President Roosevelt 2.

Citizens of New Ashford, Mass., must have tossed in their beds, for  
election laws forced them to wait for the sun, and all through the night  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## Ship Strike Cancels Liners' Sailings

21 Vessels Tied to N. Y.  
Docks as Seamen 'Sit  
Down' on Jobs

### Violence Lacking

By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Encouraged  
by the gratitude of striking mari-  
time workers on the Pacific coast for  
acts and professions of sympathy on  
the part of eastern seamen, a "sit-  
down" strike in New York harbor  
resulted today in cancellation of  
sailing schedules for two of the large-  
est passenger vessels under the  
American flag—the steamships Vir-  
ginia and Manhattan. Despite in-  
tense feelings, no violence was re-  
ported by harbor police.

Of the two idle vessels, only the  
Virginia of the Panama Pacific Line  
is engaged in intercoastal trade. She  
was to have steamed for San Fran-  
cisco last Saturday, but her depart-  
ure was postponed until today, which  
found the owners still unwilling to  
accept the risk of a voyage under  
strike conditions.

The Manhattan, of the United  
States Lines, was to leave here to-  
morrow for Ireland and England,  
but her departure was canceled by  
the operators late yesterday, and re-  
funding of fares to 350 passengers  
was started. Interruption of her  
schedule made the Manhattan the  
first steamship in the trans-  
Atlantic service to be affected by  
the strike.

All told, 21 vessels were reported  
held fast to their piers along the  
New York waterfront as the hold of  
strikers upon port shipping in-  
creased. As each new vessel came  
into port, she was met by a dele-  
gation of the strike committee, who  
proceeded to persuade seamen to sit  
down on their jobs.

### Fares Refunded

The process of inducing compliance  
with the strike order, made here over  
the week end by a group of "rank  
and file" leaders in the International  
Seamen's Union, was carried out  
with no disorder and scarcely any  
picketing was noticeable along the  
piers and sheds.

At strike headquarters of the  
Seamen's Defense Committee, how-  
ever, news reports were issued  
only to newspaper reporters who  
held cards in the American News-  
paper Guild, plans and strategy for  
the dispute were being perfected to  
permit a change in attitude should  
an emergency issue arise.

### No Disorder Reported

What might be expected should  
attempts be made to move the idle  
vessels was evident in the statement  
of Joseph Curran, chairman of the  
defense committee and leader of the  
insurgent forces, who said:

"There will be no holding the men  
in line if the shipowners bring in the  
navy and the coast guard to man  
the ships. It will be a case of trying  
to hold back the men to preserve  
their own lives."

### Communists Blamed

Quite a different attitude was  
taken by the regular leadership of  
the seamen's union, over whose pro-  
test the strike action was called by  
the insurgent group to affect all  
Atlantic coast shipping. From Clare-  
nce Angle, secretary of the union,  
came an assertion that Communist  
agitators were fomenting trouble in  
connection with the strike.

"The policies of the so-called strike  
in New York and other east coast  
ports is being dictated by Harry  
Bridges, west coast leader, with the  
aid of Curran, who is supported by  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Photo by Gardner Wells  
Longshoremen at Work  
Unloading a Freighter in Boston Harbor

## Ottawa Merges Transport Into New Department

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (P)—Land, sea  
and air transportation and all gov-  
ernment activities in passenger and  
freight systems were consolidated  
yesterday into the Department of  
Transport.

C. D. Howe, head of the new de-  
partment, indicated that the scope  
of the department would include:  
Plans for the immediate estab-  
lishment of Trans-Canada air mail  
and passenger services with field  
facilities equal to the best in  
America.

Extension to the Pacific coast of  
the proposed British air service from  
England to Montreal, to be opera-  
tive in 1938.

Conversion of the Board of Rail-  
way Commissioners into a Trans-  
portation Commission with regula-  
tory powers over all forms of  
transportation.

Early consideration in Parliament  
of the capital structure of the  
Canadian National Railways.

The new department embraces  
the following branches of govern-  
ment activity: Railways, canals,  
marine, civil aviation, all harbors in-  
cluding the seven national harbors  
under a central board, radio includ-  
ing national broadcasting and gov-  
ernment radio services, meteorolog-  
ical services, the Canadian Travel  
Bureau, and numerous associated  
public services.

## Saskatchewan Lines To Be Linked With Trans-Canada Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The  
northern air lines in Saskatchewan  
will be linked with the trans-Can-  
ada air route, through a feeder line  
connecting Regina, Saskatoon and  
Prince Albert, Government officials  
have announced.

When the Montreal-Vancouver  
route starts in the spring, it is ex-  
pected there will be an auxiliary  
route linking Regina with interna-  
tional air lines across the United  
States, as well as the northern route  
to Prince Albert, making Regina  
one of the most important air cen-  
ters in the entire Dominion.

### 16 Vote Before It Is Found

Democrats Not on Ballots

ALLENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 3 (P)—  
Sixteen persons voted today before  
anyone discovered the Democratic  
municipal candidates had been left  
off the ballots.

Election officials held up further  
voting until a rush order of new bal-  
lots was delivered. The board ordered  
that the 16 defective ballots be  
counted as voted, but admitted the  
Democrats could appeal to the courts  
should the race be close for mayor,  
three councilmen or tax collector.

Sample ballots were all right, the  
officials said.

## Voters Storm Polls In Record Numbers; Nation Marks Time

Early Estimates Are That  
45,000,000 May  
Cast Ballot

### Future of America Is in Voters' Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—On a  
tone of magnanimity and patriotism  
which has often been lost in the  
heat of the campaign, final radio ap-  
peals were concluded last night, and  
today an estimated 45,000,000 voters  
streamed to the polls.

Last-minute addresses both by  
President Roosevelt and Governor  
Landon, by John D. M. Hamilton and  
James A. Farley, put aside the sound  
and fury of the longest campaign  
in history, and stressed the simple  
faith in America's future.

Voters were casting their ballots  
from Maine to California, from lit-  
tle towns to great cities, all morning  
and afternoon long over America  
today, with the last-minute appeals  
of leaders ringing in their ears. But  
those appeals were notably different  
from those that had gone before.

### Faith in Common Man

For the most part they expressed  
faith in the common man, and a  
willingness to abide absolutely by his  
judgment. The speakers were like  
rival counsel whose cases had been  
presented to the jury. Perhaps in the  
heat of the long debate they had  
made statements which were over-  
emphatic or exaggerated or had  
presented too ominous forecasts.

But now the matter was out of  
their hands. Not for an instant was  
there the slightest suggestion from  
any party that the verdict of the  
jury would not be final. In a democ-  
racy, the majority rules.

The "jury" meanwhile, was going  
to the polls today. The vast pan-  
orama of the American continent  
stretched out in imagination as mil-  
lions of men and women, young  
and old, joined in the most essen-  
tial rite of the great Republic.

### The Mighty Stream

Well-to-do voters cast their bal-  
lots in pleasant suburbs. Newly na-  
turalized citizens went behind the  
curtains of bookies in city slums.  
Over Vermont roads farmers drove  
in to town behind horse and buggy.  
Along Arizona plains, ranchmen  
bounced to the county seat in Model  
T's. Backward and forward over the  
mighty nation today the ceremony  
went on, the citizens motivated by  
the same force, whether they  
marked their cross under the crow-  
ing rooster or the Republican eagle,  
of doing their duty for their na-  
tion as they saw it, of achieving the  
goal of democracy by ballots rather  
than by bullets, and of abiding  
fairly by the result, whichever side  
won, according to American tradi-  
tion.

### Behind the Stage

Today was the day of the pre-  
cinct workers. They hurried on the  
stage like the armies of super-  
numeraries between the acts at a  
circus, as the voices of Landon and  
Roosevelt faded off the radio. All  
day long, in some states till 9  
o'clock, the humble party workers  
were getting out the vote.

In North Carolina and Florida the  
polls under the law close at "sun-  
set." In New York state the hour  
(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Early Results Trickle  
In From Competing  
First-Vote Towns

### Some Polls Opened Just After Midnight

By the Associated Press

Amid increasing portents of a  
record-shattering vote, the nation  
today scanned the mixed trends of  
early returns from a hard-fought  
Roosevelt vs. Landon election con-  
test.

Running according to pre-ballot  
forecasts, President Roosevelt piled  
up a mounting lead in the Solid  
South. In New England, Landon  
held onto a margin of two score  
votes, all of them cast and counted  
before breakfast time.

In other sections there was see-  
sawing, with the Democratic nomi-  
nee most frequently ahead on the  
basis of scattered returns that to-  
taled only a pin-point fraction of  
the 45,000,000 figure predicted by  
some as the possible 1936 vote total.

In Governor Landon's home state  
of Kansas, an incomplete vote from  
126 precincts out of 2690 gave Roose-  
velt 2715 to 2133 for the republican  
nominee. Fifteen Topeka precincts  
gave Landon a 675 to 515 advantage.

### In West Virginia

In West Virginia, incomplete re-  
turns from 30 of Huntington's pre-  
cincts gave the Democratic standard  
bearer 1926 votes as against 1176 for  
Landon.

Few reports of disorders at the  
polls were heard across the nation  
up to mid-afternoon. In one of the  
few instances, an election officer  
was shot and critically wounded at  
McKeesport, in the eastern Kentucky  
mountains.

From the metropolitan centers of  
New York, Chicago and elsewhere  
came reports that heavy voting  
promised to shatter all records. The  
presidential and vice-presidential  
nominees of both major parties all  
had voted well before noon, and  
even the weatherman held out an  
encouraging hand.

Late reports told of snow and rain  
in some sections—abnormal cold  
west of the Mississippi but mild  
weather in the East—and led to a  
weather bureau statement that  
voters staying away from the polls  
would have to find some other  
excuse.

### Final Returns Will Be Late

Although the voting started  
shortly after midnight, the fact that  
many polls will remain open until  
11 p. m., and a few till midnight, has  
anything conclusive until long  
after midnight.

In tiny Millsfield, N. H., where the  
polls were opened at 12:01 a. m., the  
vote was Landon 5, Roosevelt 2.  
Within a few hours three other New  
England village precincts came in  
to make the first total of the 1936  
election, Landon 52, Roosevelt 42.

### Record Balloting

New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3 (P)—Election  
officials predicted a record vote  
in keeping with New York state's  
record registration of 6,217,246 as  
citizens throughout the State formed  
lines at polling places today.

### NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (P)—A steady

stream of voters cast their ballots in  
the nation's metropolis today in the  
greatest outpouring of voters in the  
city's history.

### Illinois







## Japan's Busy Police Follow Visitors Off Beaten Paths; System Compared With Soviet

The Ever Present Police  
Last of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin  
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SENDAI, Japan—Judging from my own experience, anyone who wishes to keep in close, uninterrupted contact with Japan's numerous and highly organized police force cannot do better than journey through the northern regions of the empire, Tohoku and Hokkaido. In fact, at this last stage of a journey of 18 days, I am moved to reflect that the police could probably prepare a better, or at least a more minute record of my comings and goings than I am able to do myself.

Many years ago I saw a play which was largely based on the life of a group of individuals who were likely to come into collision with the strong arm of the law. At periodic intervals they would strike up a chorus, in which the main burden was: "The dashed police, the dashed police, the DASHED police are here." After being interviewed, by proxy, through my interpreter, by at least a dozen courteous but most insatiably curious policemen, and after being shepherded every moment of my stay in some places by these guardians of the peace I must confess the chorus resounded in my recollection more than once.

**Visas Not Enough**  
Some countries are satisfied if a foreign visitor or resident presents a properly vised passport. Others also require the showing and registration of the passport at any hotel where the foreigner may stop. The Japanese police in these northern regions go much farther in their effort to keep in constant touch with the itinerant foreigner. The filing out of the registration blank at the hotel or Japanese inn was, as I found, invariably followed sooner or later by the personal appearance of a local policeman who asked every conceivable question, from one's age to the purpose of one's travel.

Sometimes the guiding care of the police assumed still more complete forms. In Aomori, for instance, the port at the northern end of the Main Island where one boards the ferry for Hokkaido, the local policeman, although he showed signs of fatigue by the end of the day, systematically accompanied me wherever I went. When I left Aomori for a visit to the marine biological laboratory at the neighboring seaside resort of Asamushi, the policeman, without any invitation, climbed into the car and sat in at my conversation with the head of the laboratory, a biologist of high reputation, although one suspected that the officer's knowledge both of English and of the subjects of the conversation—the reflex sensitivity of fish, the formation of coral reefs, the earth-current—left something to be desired.

**Marked Visit to Missionary**  
Here in Sendai I had an appointment for four in the afternoon with a missionary friend. A policeman was more prompt in keeping the appointment than I was. Not finding me at the missionary's house at four he called again about seven and went away only after he had carefully noted down just when I would leave, what means of transportation I would use in returning to my hotel, when I expected to leave Sendai and similar information.

A friend who recently traveled in Korea told me of one town where, at the end of the day, a representative of the local police department called on him and submitted a list of the places he had visited and the persons with whom he had talked during his stay. "We should appreciate it," said the policeman, with all proper Japanese expressions of politeness, "if, for the sake of our records, you would fill in anything we may have overlooked." My friend, however, found nothing to add. The police supervision of his engagements had been 100 per cent perfect.

**But No Photographs!**  
My experience of constant police questioning would not be duplicated, as a rule, by the tourist in Japan, who confined his traveling to such well-known cities and resorts as Kyoto, Nara, Nikko, and Kamakura. Here the police evidently have instructions to leave the foreigner alone and only the traveler who invites trouble by committing what is in Japan the unpardonable stupidity of trying to take photographs in fortified zones is exposed to questioning and possible detention. But in the towns of Tohoku and Hokkaido, where the police visitors are rare and the resident foreign communities of missionaries, teachers and business men are small, it is impossible, judging from my personal experience, for a newly arrived foreigner to escape the liveliest curiosity and the closest watchfulness of the police during the term of his stay.

There are doubtless several reasons for this vigilance. Hokkaido was anticipating an Imperial visit at the time of the military maneuvers in October; and it is difficult to imagine the strain of responsibility which this imposes on the local authorities. Two or three years ago a policeman

who inadvertently guided the Emperor by an incorrect route and thereby caused him to appear late for a ceremony felt obliged to take his own life as atonement for his remissness.

**Better Keep Out**  
Two of the towns which I visited, Aomori and Hakodate, are in the jealously guarded fortified zone around the Tsugaru straits which separate Honshu, the main island, from Hokkaido. Here the appearance of a foreign traveler seems calculated to arouse police suspicion. There is the further general consideration that since the February 26 outbreak police control over foreigners, as well as over Japanese, has visibly tightened. Concrete illustrations of this trend were the arrest and expulsion from the country, after a period of detention, of an English writer, Gerald Samson, last spring, and the more recent refusal of permission to Wilbur Burton, American newspaperman and writer, to land in Japan, despite the fact that he had been granted a visa by the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai.

While it was not part of my purpose, in the course of my trip through the northern part of the Japanese Empire, to study the local police system, it was forced on my attention so much that some description seemed worthwhile and desirable. A comparison was naturally suggested with another highly policed country where I had longer experience: the Soviet Union. It must be said that there is a certain difference between the Soviet and the Japanese methods of watching the foreigner. The Russian method is more covert and secretive; it would only be in infrequent and rather serious cases that a Soviet police official would approach a foreigner and question him. On the other hand, there is something disarmingly and almost amusingly open about the Japanese police methods of acquiring information. It recalls the experience of a journalistic colleague, who, on taking up residence in Japan some years ago, was visited by the local policeman. The latter, without the least intention of giving offense or causing alarm, announced with a smile and a polite greeting: "I'm the man who has been appointed to watch you."

**Japan Buys Wool In South America**  
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 3 (P)—Authoritative sources reported today that an agent for the Japanese Government has recently bought large quantities of wool from Argentina and Uruguay.

It was estimated 40,000 bales weighing 992 pounds each have been purchased, of which 8000 bales were from Uruguay. Wool quarters imported the recent high prices reached by wool to Japanese intervention in the market.

The Japanese agent was also said to have purchased several million cans of meat from local packings, from which it was inferred Japan was preparing for any war eventuality.

**Honorary Degrees for Americans At Victoria-Toronto Celebration**  
TORONTO—Four honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred by the University of Toronto in the recent special joint convocation with Victoria University in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Victoria University. The following were presented for the degree of doctor of laws:

The Right Rev. C. W. Flint, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, of Atlanta, one-time chancellor of Syracuse University; W. E. Rundle, one-time treasurer of Victoria University and a governor of the University of Toronto; A. M. Scott, one-time superintendent of secondary school at Calgary; and J. L. Provost, chairman of the Board of Regents of Victoria University and a senator of the University of Toronto.

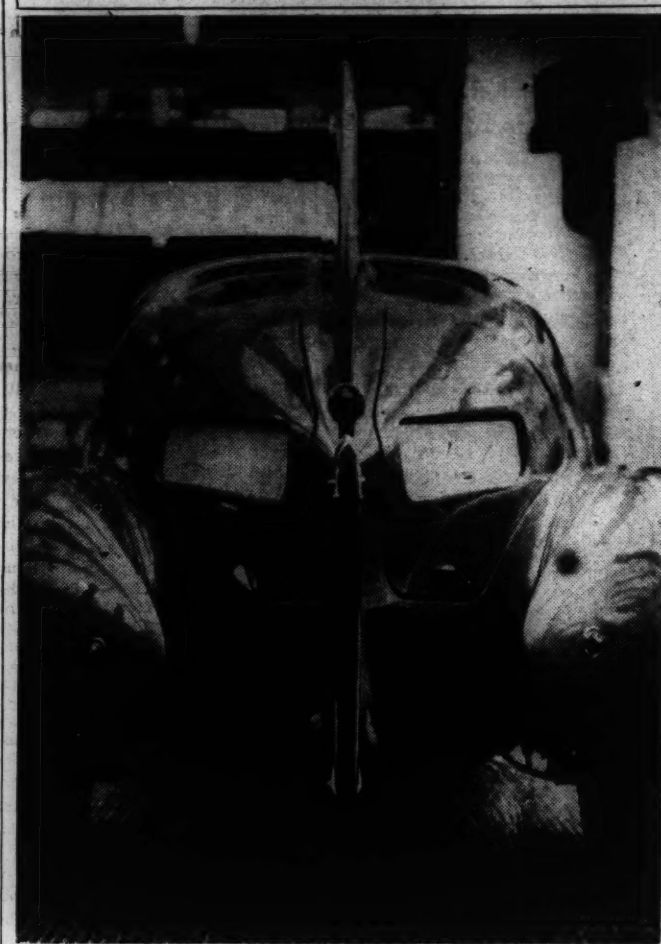
**Many Old Grads Return**  
Hundreds of graduates of Victoria University gathered for the centennial celebrations from all parts of the Province and more distant points in America, and even from New Zealand, and fellow graduates of the 80's and 90's and later years renewed acquaintances.

The principal gain to humanity in the past 25 years has been a new humility, and without humility there can be no real humanity, said Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, at a dinner in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the granting of the Royal Charter to the university by King William IV.

Lord Tweedsmuir warned that many young men today are tempted by creeds like communism and fascism, simply because these seem to be clear-cut movements, and in the current confusion they long for something firm to which they can lay hold.

At no time in history has it been more important for the church and college to go hand-in-hand for the development of leadership so that the solution of our problems might be solved on a basis of reason and conscience, declared Chief Justice N. W. Rowell, who presided over the gathering.

## Streamlined Plus



Wide World

Paris Displays 1937 Model  
Rear View—Most Familiar to Pedestrians

PARIS—Airplane streamlining has been incorporated into the design of this 1937 car recently shown at the Paris Automobile show. A tail fin and windows in the roof are two unusual features of the car. The new design is said to offer the minimum of resistance to the air.

## Political Surge Gripping America, Englishman Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The veteran English observer of Washington affairs, Sir Wilmot Lewis, correspondent of the London Times, concludes in his election-day analysis, printed in London yesterday, and reprinted here locally, that in the United States "political theory has lagged behind industrial progress."

"The American conservative has never worked out his own philosophy," Sir Wilmot declares.

**Rely Upon President**  
The conclusion of his analysis follows:

"There is little doubt that for the last three years the American people have, as Prof. Lindsay Rogers says, relied on the personal power of the President, and there is abundant evidence that this reliance will be continued. Today, as never before, there is a public awareness of the fact that while the interdependence of the people living in the States of the Federal Union grows with every day, the legal notion of state sovereignty tends to set them apart, and this awareness is strengthened

by the belief that the bitterest enemies of social control are financial interests, which employ the doctrine of state sovereignty to prevent it. It is clear that centralization must be costly, but the mass seems to desire it regardless of cost, while the 'conservative' minority resists it regardless of necessity."

**Conservative Weakness**

"The fact is that the American conservative has never worked out his own philosophy, or (which is more likely) has been content to find it in those provisions of the Constitution which give the property holder in this country so immensely strong a theoretic position. . . . It is the weakness of the American conservative that he never asks questions."

"If he did, he would perceive that, in his country more than most, political theory has lagged behind industrial progress, and that it profits him not at all to protest in the name of legality against the makeshift remedies invented to prevent breakdown. He should see that slowly, but surely, the forces of democracy in America have broken away from the form of government originally contrived to limit their power, and that the end is not yet. The cry today is that the predominance of privilege must cease, and the danger today is that the predominance of mere numbers may take its place."

"The answer lies, not in the Constitution, but outside it. Politics is not a series of abstractions set down on paper, but a force acting upon the very stuff of life itself."

## Smith Quits Cell In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3 (P)—Gerald L. K. Smith, former organizer of share-wealth clubs for the late Huey Long, early today stalked from a jail cell in which he was placed after denouncing the State administration in a radio address.

Mr. Smith, taken into custody with three others at his hotel room last night, was booked on charges of disturbing the peace. He refused a release offered by Mayor Robert S. Maestri but left the jail at the expiration of a two-hour period in accordance with an ordinance concerning persons arrested for city law violations.

Mr. Smith, in his address, charged he had evidence of a "hot oil deal" whereby 25,000,000 barrels of oil would be taken tax free out of Louisiana.

Mr. Smith, in his address, charged he had evidence of a "hot oil deal" whereby 25,000,000 barrels of oil would be taken tax free out of Louisiana.

Graduates were amused at a copy of Acta Victoriana of 1879, programs of conversations which were important events in the 70's and 80's, and the school paper of 25, 30 and 50 years ago.

The oldest letter in the collection was one sent in 1827 from Dr. Ryerson to his brother in England, in which he said that the Indians were growing in grace and knowledge. But in some respects, he said, they are still Indians, although they have become Christians.

## Police of Two Carolinas Would Erase State Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C.—Liberty to pursue criminals from one state to another without resorting to the legal red tape usually encountered in crossing state lines was incorporated in a resolution adopted by the Association of Law Enforcement Officers of the two Carolinas at its quarterly convention here. The resolution will be laid before the next sessions of the legislatures of both states.

Other resolutions urged the placing of police departments under civil service; elimination of the fee system for arresting officers; raised standards for officers and establishment of police training schools in as many cities as possible. Another resolution recommended the North Carolina sheriff be elected for a four-year term, as is already the case in South Carolina.

## Texas Exposition Ends This Month, Reopens in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The Texas Centennial Central Exposition will close its gates Nov. 30—but will open them again on June 12 next year.

Following the example of the Chicago and Los Angeles fairs, the directors, and Managing Director Harry A. Olmstead, plan to extend the exposition as an attraction for visitors to the Lone Star State.

Next year the centennial theme will be abandoned. The exposition will feature the "Cavalcade of Texas" and will stress educational exhibits that proved so successful this year.

Fair officials compare "Cavalcade," depicting 400 years of Texas history, with attractions that have made other world's fairs famous. This spectacle has been so popular that directors are considering renaming the exposition "Cavalcade of Texas." The exact name and theme of next year's show will not be determined until the present fair closes.

"Any exposition, no matter how world-wide its appeal, that we put on here depends for its support on those living within a radius of 400 miles," Mr. Olmstead said.

That statement accounts for several policies of next year's exposition—its opening June 12, its stressing of educational features, especially for children, its elimination of classical music and perhaps even of Shakespeare from its entertainment schedule. Summer is the playtime of the Southwest.

Two sections of the exposition grounds that will receive attention before the 1937 fair opens are the civic center with its art museum, aquarium, museum of natural history, horticultural building; and the log-cabin section where Judge Roy Bean holds court and the Texas Rangers have their headquarters.

## Spanish Rebels Start Attack On Last Defenses of Madrid

WITH THE SPANISH FASCIST ARMY SOUTH OF MADRID, Nov. 3 (P)—Gen. José Varela's fascist

troops, with their eyes literally on Madrid, occupied Fuenlabrada, seven miles south of the capital, today.

The village of Pinto, at the opposite extreme of a contracting fascist semi-circle about 10 miles south of Madrid, also was captured.

Fuenlabrada is less than three miles from the military airport in government-held Getafe, a Madrid suburb.

The overpowering insurgent attack gained the day's objective after only two hours of desultory fighting. Three columns of Moors and Foreign Legionnaires converged on the town, meeting only slight resistance despite the activity of Government artillery batteries.

**Shower of Bombs**  
Fascist warplanes showered bombs on Getafe and Madrid suburbs, throwing up clouds of smoke that were easily visible from a church steeple at Grinon, 10 miles away.

Preparations were being completed for an imminent attack on Madrid's "last line of defense" where Government forces were believed to have constructed concrete entrenchments behind Getafe.

Columns of tanks mounting machine-guns and light cannon as well as 155 pieces of field artillery and heavy guns rolled up the highway toward the new battlefield.

They expected to march into the capital no later than Friday unless entirely unexpected resistance developed.

**Loyalists Flee**  
Officers said the Socialist line was melting. They declared that Govern-

ment troops were abandoning the fight and were literally running back to Madrid.

Two railroads from Madrid, one to Toledo and the other to Aranjuez, were cut near Getafe by shell fire, sending Government armored trains puffing back to the capital on both tracks.

Exactly 12½ miles from Perto del Sol, "the Times Square of Madrid," the fascists could see church spires and the tall telephone building. They loomed in the distance like a stage setting.

Although Government captives were quoted as saying that Madrid defense forces used 11 Russian tanks yesterday, they did not appear in action today.

This writer inspected one large, captured tank in the road near Parla. The muzzles of two machine guns and a small cannon poked through its turret slots and dials on its instrument board were marked with Russian characters.

He was also shown "pep" pamphlets addressed to the militiamen by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero informing them, "Now we have a strong force of tanks and warplanes."

## Philippine Clipper Ends Return Trip From Manila

ALAMEDA, Calif., Nov. 3 (P)—The Philippine Clipper arrived here at 10:55 a. m. (Pacific standard time) yesterday, flying the 2400 miles from Honolulu in 20 hours and six minutes on its return trip from Manila.

Capt. J. H. Tilton was in command of the clipper. Passengers were Senator and Mrs. William G. McAdoo of California; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, publisher; Thomas Beck, New York, president of the Crowell Publishing Company; James Stahlman, Nashville publisher, and Graham Grosvenor and C. O. McDowell, Pan American officials.

## Curb on Crime Held Civic Duty Of Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The publication of factual crime news is one of the obligations of a press whose mission is to improve society, John Dana Wise, publisher of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, told the three-day conference on crime, held here under the auspices of the Safety Director's Citizens' Committee on Crime.

"Perhaps the most persistent criticism of the average newspaper is that it publishes too much crime news," Mr. Wise, who presented the report of the newspaper committee, declared. "But few people seem to know how much is too much. I am willing to admit that it sometimes errs in the quantity of crime news published, but most often does it err in the quality of presentation."

"I do not remotely defend the publication of crime news for the mere purpose of appealing to morbid natures, of presenting horrors, of shocking people—in short, of creating sensationalism which can be sold profitably to newspaper readers. I frankly and simply believe it cannot be refuted that only when the general public becomes thoroughly acquainted with evils existing in the body politic, will it arouse itself to take any definite action to abate the evils."

He quoted from Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in saying that the most important of all the contributions which a newspaper can make toward the control of crime is to work to eliminate ignorance, poverty and other social conditions that breed crime.

The responsibility for glorification of crime in moving pictures is squarely up to the public, since the producers and theaters try to give the public what it wants, Frank A. Corley, manager of the Mosque, told the conference. He presented the report of the theater subcommittee.

# WINGS OVER NEW ENGLAND

BY Stagecoach

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| NEW YORK   | 3 days     |
| HARTFORD   | 2 days     |
| PROVIDENCE | 1 day      |
| PORTLAND   | 2 days     |
| AUGUSTA    | 3 days     |
| BANGOR     | 4 days     |
| CONCORD    | 1 1/4 days |
| BURLINGTON | 4 days     |

BY Airplane

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| NEW YORK   | 84 minutes |
| HARTFORD   | 67 minutes |
| PROVIDENCE | 30 minutes |
| PORTLAND   | 36 minutes |
| AUGUSTA    | 61 minutes |
| BANGOR     | 95 minutes |
| CONCORD    | 30 minutes |
| BURLINGTON | 94 minutes |

THANKS to modern air transportation New England has become one great neighborly community. You may wing your way from the Boston Airport at eight-fifty in the morning. One hour and thirty minutes later the silvery ribbon of the Penobscot River guides you to your landing at Bangor. You have covered the two hundred and twelve miles at better than two miles a minute, with stops at Portland, Augusta and Waterville. Yet it has seemed nothing more than the gradual unfolding of beautiful New England countryside. Burlington, Vermont, one hour and a half; Concord, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island, about half an hour each; Hartford, Connecticut, just over an hour; New York, a mere eighty-four minutes—indeed the magic carpet is a reality!

Compare these daily miracles of modern transportation with the tedious travel schedules of a century ago. We like to think that our banking service has made comparable strides in the same period. You may judge for yourself by opening a checking account at which-ever of our twenty-four offices is most convenient to you. We invite you to make it your banking headquarters.

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1936

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

## 3 DISTINCTIVE HOTELS IN NEW YORK CITY

Make your next trip to New York a happy one by selecting one of these popular hotels. You will find them quiet, comfortable, and conveniently located.

Weekly, Monthly or Yearly Rates

**HOTEL GRAMERCY PARK**  
52 Gramercy Park North  
OVERLOOKING A BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK  
Single Room \$2.50 • Double \$4 per day

**HOTEL LA SALLE**  
30 East 60th Street  
SHORT WALK TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH  
Single Room \$2.50 • Double \$3 per day

**HOTEL ROBERT FULTON**  
228 West 71st Street  
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
Single Room \$2 • Double \$3 per day

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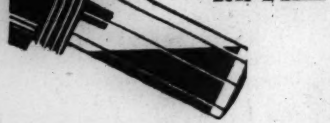
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## The New VISOFIL

# Swan Pen

**HOLDS MORE INK AND SHOWS WHEN TO RE-FILL**



Why not bring your writing equipment right up-to-date by investing in this astonishing new pen—the Visofil Swan. It gives you the advantages of BIG CAPACITY and INK VISIBILITY in a pen so strong that it cannot go wrong. What more could you ask! Prices (in U. K.) 25/-, Ladies' Size, 21/- from all Stationers or Jewellers.

## 60 NEW CARS

actually in stock and available for immediate delivery at Pointing Ltd. Call and choose from the following famous cars—

Demonstrations anytime with pleasure.

**Wolseley**  
**Lanchester**  
**Riley**  
**MG**  
**Daimler**  
**Chrysler**  
**Buick**  
**STANDARD**  
**Vauxhall**  
**ROVER**

Pointing Ltd. have also a really good selection of recommended used cars at bargain prices.

ALBION HOUSE, LEEDS  
ALBION STREET, LEEDS  
Tel. 28385-6-7  
and Moore St. and Pinstone St., Sheffield

## Cut in Air Fares Finds Major Lines Sharply Divided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—What threatens to be the first rate war in the history of commercial aviation has been brought on by the reduction of fares by three lines, putting them on a competitive basis with first-class rail rates. Refusal by the other 16 air systems to follow suit may parallel to some extent the situation surrounding the rate controversy between eastern and western railroads.

There may be no real "war," for United Airlines, Inc., and American Airlines, Inc., the largest in the field and leaders of the majority or "holdout group," declare that they won't fight. They will maintain the current schedules of about 6 cents a mile and let the others, the Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., Chicago & Southern Airlines, Inc., and Braniff Airways, do as they please.

TWA announced on Sept. 28 that effective Nov. 1 it would cut its rates by about 10 per cent on the transcontinental system, or to about 5.4 cents per mile. Later, Braniff, flying between Chicago and Brownsville, Texas, announced that fares north of Oklahoma City would be cut by about 15 per cent, with fares south of the city kept on the old schedule. Braniff connects with TWA at Kansas City. Next Chicago & Southern joined in the slash.

United and American, echoing the attitudes of the 14 other domestic lines of the country, announced that they would not meet this cut. They claimed that the rates were as low as they could

be to allow operation without a loss. They said they were now running at near capacity most of the time.

Jack Frye, president of TWA, says he believes his line can cut its rates with winter approaching, and by attracting more trade still operate at a profit. He holds that the move is by way of education work for the industry in that it attracts trade which otherwise wouldn't become acquainted with air travel. TWA and the other two lines declare that their equipment and service will be maintained at the present high standards.

W. A. Patterson, president of United, which in the first half of 1936 led in the number of miles flown and was second only to American in number of passengers, says: "We do not believe the public wants an airline rate war. We believe the traveling public is more interested in a sound airline development program, new equipment, additional comforts and service, than in a cut in rates."

C. R. Smith, president of American, maintains that "Members of the industry flying 80 per cent of the passenger miles of the country are not putting cut rates into effect."

It is significant that the rate cuts bring airline travel on major routes to a point where it will be possible to travel by air as cheaply, and in some cases more cheaply, than on extra-railroad trains.

For example, the rate on the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited at present from Chicago to New York is \$40.75. Under the rate cut on the TWA the fare is \$39.95. On one of the other lines it is \$47.95. The TWA rate is thus said to be 80 cents less than the Century, the extra fare on which is \$7.50, and but \$6.70 more than on a regular train.

The round-trip rate to the coast on one of the North Western-Union Pacific's extra-fare streamliners is \$137.50. On the TWA now it is \$179.90. On one of the other lines not cutting fares it is \$207.

United officials point out that air travel costs have been cut in half, from about 12 cents a mile to 6 cents, since 1913, speed has been doubled, and comfort and convenience increased.

**Packing Cases Postponed**

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—An Agriculture Department hearing on charges that two major meat packing companies, Armour and Swift, had violated the Packers and Stockyards Act, was postponed today until Nov. 24. Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the bureau of animal industry, who directs enforcement of the act, said a month ago at Washington the packers were charged with obtaining the entire meat business of steamship lines at New York because the lines hoped to "fare better in freight business of the packing companies."

**NOTTINGHAM**  
**Bear Brand Hose**  
1/11 to 8/11  
LINCOLNSHIRE and SHEFFIELD  
Agent: D. V. FARDELL  
51 Burlington Road  
Shirwood, Nottingham

**DICKSON & ROBINSON**  
SEEDSMEN TO H.M. THE KING  
Garden and Farm Seeds,  
Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.  
Catalogue Free Please ask for it

**CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER**

## Drive Seeks End To Santa Claus In Liquor 'Ads'

(Continued from Page 1)

liquor beyond the bounds of propriety, and this commission will demand that brewers refrain from such sales tactics."

Asked to Refrain

Although advising that "the Liquor Control Board of Vermont has no control over the advertising that appears in State papers other than to request vendors supplying the State to refrain from using advertising of the type you protest against," Liquor Administrator Reginald T. Cole, from that State, wrote:

"I think your point is well taken, and I believe that various organizations representing the brewing and distilling industry are cognizant of the unfairness of such advertising and are doing much to remedy the situation."

John B. Judson, chief executive officer of the New York State Liquor Authority, advised that the matter is to be "brought to the attention of the authority at the next meeting," that New York's control with respect to advertising is less than that given Pennsylvania's board, and that "there may, however, be some way by which we can assist in the manner you suggest."

"Ads" Are Seen

Minnesota Liquor Control Commissioner William Mahoney replied that "copy of all liquor advertising published within the State of Minnesota is submitted to this office for approval before publishing. So far as we know such advertising as you cite in your letter has not been published in this State. It is possible, however, that national advertising has offended in that respect, but if so, it has not come to the attention of this department."

Washington State Liquor Control Board Chairman L. E. Gregory wrote: "It will interest you to know that this board consists as its primary purpose of controlling liquor consumption to such an extent that it will be a temperance effort and not an effort to expand the use of intoxicating liquor. To this end we have consistently objected to the use of such advertising copy which you have mentioned. In fact, we have gone further in that we object in this State any pictorial advertising which will include women or children and all kinds of drinking scenes."

Missouri's chief clerk of the Department of Liquor Control, Wallace I. Bowers, forwarded its order of Oct. 1 which had been distributed to all nonresident wholesalers and distillers, advising Missouri's concurrence with the Pennsylvania move. It directed them to "refrain from using the picture of Santa Claus on all window displays, indoor displays, billboards, and packages."

North Dakota's Beer Commissioner George Morris pledged to take this matter up with the beer

wholesalers of our state to refrain from such advertising this year."

George W. Offutt, chairman of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the District of Columbia, wrote that "the attitude of this board is distinctly against any advertising copy which links liquor to the Bible, or which pictures Santa Claus dealing or carrying in any wise alcoholic beverages. We feel exceedingly strongly upon the latter because of the fact that it would be an advertisement which would be attractive to children."

Montana Liquor Control Board Administrator and General Manager A. D. Raymond wrote that his office does "not permit the advertising of liquors except in newspapers and periodicals, and we have made every effort to keep such advertising on a

digitized and truthful basis. Such exploitation as you outline in your letter would not be permitted in connection with the advertising of liquor in this state."

Because Kansas has no alcoholic beverage control board Attorney General Clarence V. Beck received the communication.

"Kansas," he answered, "has not repealed its prohibitory liquor law. I agree with the statements contained in your letter, and I am certain that the type of advertising mentioned in your letter will result in a very unfavorable public reaction to liquor dealers through the United States."

**Issued Regulation**

"The South Dakota Liquor Control Commission already has issued a regulation forbidding price advertising in any form," wrote Joe Ryan, director of the commission's speaker's bureau, who advised "that any advertising belittling Biblical characters does not and will not meet with our approval."

Nebraska Liquor Control Commission's chairman, Thomas Gass, wrote that the commission has no control over "advertising in Nebraska. Personally we would discourage any liquor advertising where they used Santa Claus or Biblical characters in connection therewith, and will use our best efforts to discourage any such advertising."

Director George O. Weems, State Beverage Department of Florida, wrote that his department "thoroughly agrees with your views regarding liquor advertisements in this country; however, our law gives us no authority over such matters. The advertisements mentioned by you must be from national dealers, as I do not believe the dealers of

## Carmel, Elijah's Mountain

From His Watchtower Overlooking Samaria, the Prophet Lashes Out Against Imported Rites of Jezebel—Stalking Through Mountain Thickets, He Scorns Baal of Self-Indulgent Courtiers Who Ride in Elegant Chariots

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT CARMEL, Palestine—Mt.

Carmel is a stern old mountain, stretched out across Palestine in everybody's way. Still, I like it best of all this country's heights. That may be because our family went west to Kansas in a covered wagon, and Carmel looks like a covered wagon.

It seems to have been pulled by runaway horses once upon a time and barely managed to stop before plunging into the sea. One end, indeed, did go quite a way into the water. The other end extends inland 12 miles. The ridge runs southeastward toward Samaria, and is 1800 feet high and four miles broad.

Carmel makes me think of a preacher, especially of my grandfather. Not of a disagreeable preacher, but of one who pulls you up to standard when you are inclined to step out from under duty.

**Inspired Hebrew Poets**

As a matter of fact, Carmel is a pleasant mountain, and it inspired the enthusiastic praise of the Hebrew poets. It was a symbol of abundance, of luxuriant verdure, of abounding water, of rioting flowers. Men in sentimental moods wanted brides as fair as Carmel.

As it stands in the path of everything else, so it also stands in the path of the rain-bearing winds from the sea. Carmel takes heavy toll from them before letting them pass. Therefore, its poppies are the reddest, and its thickets the thickest. From its vineyards gleam the purplest grapes. Wheat fields climb highest up its slopes; and when in late summer all the other hills of Palestine are bare and sear, Carmel lies as a brightly-adorned ship that has just steamed in from the sea.

A walk along the broad back of this ridge brings you, one after another, into all the rooms of Palestine's treasure house. You mount by easy slopes from rolling knoll to rolling knoll, and at each ascent face fine new vistas. The sea stretches boundlessly to the west until the green gray shimmer of its waters mingles with the blue gray haze of the skies. The soft descending sun carries you gently to old fabled places; to Egypt, Greece, Rome, Carthage, and on and on until you reach the harbors of infinitude.

On the south lie the flower-covered

plains of Sharon, the dense orange groves of Jaffa, and the wheat fields of Philistia. To the north stretches the narrow shore state of Phoenicia, with Tyre, Sidon and other residues of what were once five of the world's foremost ports.

Along Carmel's northern side extends Esdraelon's fertile valley, filled with thriving farms as it was two and a half to three millenniums ago. And beyond the valley rises Galilee—gradually at first in uneven slopes, covered with small many-colored fields that are dotted with dark patches of sturdy oaks; and then in sharply ascending escarpments that culminate in Mt. Hermon's majestic peak, whose never-vanishing snows water the Jordan Valley.

To the southeast roll the hills of Samaria, sagging at first, near Mt. Carmel, to let the roads break through to Egypt, and then rising in tumbled piles until they sweep around Queen Jezebel's gold-livery city to Mt. Ebal's high sharp crags.

Carmel lies there like a sentinel on duty, all set for action, as if Israel's never-sleeping keeper. He commands the sea, controls the highways, guards the plains and gullies, sweeps the rows of heights and piles of hills with his untiring gaze, and pierces far across the Jordan Valley into the deserts.

**Ancient Watchtower**

Carmel was a watchtower of the ancient world, known to kings and soldiers, merchants and camel drivers from Ur to Carthage, and from Carthage to Cairo. Carmel watched their goings out and comings in and passed judgment on them all. The pronouncer of these verdicts was the tall, sun-browned prophet Elijah, the conscience of his time. Carmel was his mountain. His fare was plain, his home a tent or hut, his pleasure in self-denial. A hard man was he, abhorring self-indulgence and loathing luxury.

But he found luxury on every side. It was the mark of those "modern times," the special feature of Jezebel's capital, the pride of Ahab's royal house. Phoenician purple, gold, ivory, soft garments, midnight revels, tyranny, and impure religious rites were all in style.

Self-indulgence became a leading element in religion, ritualism replaced character, emotionalism

### The Holy Land

Twenty-ninth of 31 Articles

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**California Agrees**

State Liquor Administrator George M. Stout of California's State Board of Equalization wrote that "I had the privilege of attending the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators in Providence, R. I., last July, and heard the creed which the national distillers proposed at that conference. It was afterwards published in pamphlet form together with the address of Ernest C. Kennedy of the National Distillers Corporation. He so nearly expressed my views that I am forwarding to you herewith a copy of his address."

"It is evident that you, Mr. Kennedy, and myself are absolutely in accord on the subject of coupling up in any way through advertising, liquor and religion." Administrator Stout stated in his letter.

The Idaho Liquor Control Commission, under signature of one of its members, M. B. Yeaman, wrote that it was "pleased to report to you that this office of the Idaho Liquor Control Commission not only discourages but will refuse to permit liquor advertising to appear in Idaho publications which in any way link liquor with the Bible or pictures of Santa Claus, or in any way connect the sale of liquor with 'Christmas as a sacred holiday.'"

Also agreeing "thoroughly with its contents," George E. Saunders, Colorado's Secretary of State, authorized an answer to the letter saying "we are very sorry to inform you that under the present Colorado law no restriction is placed on advertising."

"At the next session of the legislature, we expect to go into this very carefully, and no doubt legislation requiring the censorship of advertising will be enacted."

**Hoover Tariff Act Upheld by Court**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Judge William F. Graham of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, upheld yesterday the constitutionality of the tariff act of 1930, under which former President Hoover proclaimed a tariff against Japanese rubber-soled canvas shoes. His decision affirmed a previous ruling by the United States Customs Court against the Japan Import Company.

Judge Graham upheld a decision that under President Hoover's proclamation of 1933 the appraisal of rubber-soled shoes imported from Japan should be made on the basis of American prices to equalize the difference between "the cost of production of domestic rubber-soled footwear and foreign production of like or similar footwear."

The importing firm contended the shoes should have been appraised at the export value. Court records disclosed the shoes, or "sneakers," imported in 1933 in New York, were entered at from 8.8 to 14 cents per pair. They were appraised at unit prices of from 59 to 69 cents per pair less 10 per cent and 5 per cent discounts.

crowded out duty, symbols became more important than God's commands, and the temples taught worshippers impurity. Leading men came to the temple to sin and went forth to rob peasants of their fields.

This was what "new-fangled modernism" and world culture meant for Elijah the Tishbite, and he was consumed with a desire to fight it. He hid in the wadis of Carmel, stalked among its thickets, glared from its heights over Israel, walked through the land to meet the peasants embittered by King Ahab's tyranny, and saw the elegantly-dressed grandees driving in their fine chariots from Samaria's courts. Then he declared war against the royal house.

In Elijah's thought it was duty against pleasure, purity against corruption, God's commands against licentious rites, and the Mosaic Law against despotism.

**Befriended by a Mountain**

By our standards, he may seem ferocious and vindictive, so that his very zeal frustrated the good he tried to do. But perhaps it was because he appeared to stand alone against a world. He was opposed by his king and queen, the allies of his state, the trend of the times, and the people who counted. He was regarded as a simple, obscure, penniless rebel, trying to impede what leaders called progress.

Carmel was his friend. He hid beneath its thorn bushes by day and sought its shepherd tents by night. He was a fugitive whom the King hunted under stick and stone.

But he didn't yield or succumb. He faced every danger, met every foe, and stood before the throne of God, self-declaring that worship must be pure, that conscience must be obeyed, that even kings must keep the Law.

That furious and wandering mountaineer became the hero of his people. Simple men told of his deeds at campfires and market places. He was the champion of the poor, the inspirer of all who yearned for righteousness.

He won his cause. He stopped a world trend. The fire kindled on Mount Carmel consumed impurity, and has never been extinguished. A line of world-transforming prophets, lighting their torches at his flames, have illuminated all succeeding ages and all humanity.

Elijah gave Carmel everlasting fame and has imparted something of his courage to an unnumbered host of upward-striving people.

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## LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND RUSHWORTH ORGANS

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## Puzzle Corner

Answers  
1. Punctual—belated. Sententious—profuse. Voluble—silent. Pedantic—ignorant. Sedentary—active. Didactic—docile. Desultory—stable. Recalcitrant—obedient. Laborious—facile. Frisky—languid.  
2. Cream, bread, buns, brefs, buufs, buufs.  
3. 88 and 33.  
4. Four TL (foretell).  
5. Help wanted. Three good fellows who can fill difficult jobs; also assist other officials with odd details. Apply sheriff.



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**CREAMOLA RICE CUSTARD PUDDING**  
Also Creamola Cold Milk Jellies and Creamola Hot Milk Puddings  
Made by the famous Scottish firm of Pure Food Producers, Creamola Food Products Ltd., Glasgow and London, S.W.2

**The Pudding I like**  
"I WOULD not waste a single drop," says a happy Peter, literally "polishing off" the last of his Creamola Rice Custard Pudding. Other puddings may be left on plates, but not this deliciously different hot milk pudding—so rich and creamy and nourishing, with the lovely Creamola flavour. And it's so easy to prepare. It's made in five minutes—you don't need to use any eggs. That is why so many people call it Magic Pudding. There are two separate pints in the 2d packet—and the larger size is even more economical.

**CREAMOLA RICE CUSTARD PUDDING**  
Also Creamola Cold Milk Jellies and Creamola Hot Milk Puddings  
Made by the famous Scottish firm of Pure Food Producers, Creamola Food Products Ltd., Glasgow and London, S.W.2



## South America Notes Shadow Of Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SANTIAGO, Chile—Ever since South American nations obtained their political independence and the United States declared its Monroe Doctrine it has been taken for granted that this continent is immune from foreign aggression for purposes of territorial gain.

This feeling of security could be compared with that of the United States and Canada, exemplified in their vast stretch of unarmed frontier. It is true that the southern nations have built up armies and navies, but these have been on a comparatively small scale and the products of a fratricidal competition for international prestige, hitherto expressed in terms of such possessions. There was never any thought of aggression from a noncontinental power.

This felicitous outlook on their general security has not yet been destroyed, but within recent months, as a result of individual and collective revision of peace machinery in preparation for the Pan American Conference in Buenos Aires, there have been suggestions that South Americans may have to reconsider their century-old attitude and shape their thoughts and policies in the light of recent experiences in other parts of the world.

**Takes Serious Turn**  
For the first time, perhaps, Latin American politicians and commentators have referred to the possibility of a foreign attack on southern shores without being laughed at by their compatriots.

To Americans—citizens of the United States, to be more explicit—and Europeans, consideration of this possibility may still appear somewhat absurd, so that it may be worth while to examine the considerations which have given birth to Latin American doubts and fears, isolated as these may be for the moment. Here is the argument of a high ranking official in the Argentine republic who spoke to the Monitor correspondent on the subject:

"The problem of South American security today develops parallel with the progress of science especially in the realm of transportation. Unfortunately for us, the moral aspect cannot be considered. It has been proved to us in Europe and Asia that treaties and understanding mean nothing.

**Not Immune to Attack**  
"When a state is 'hungry' or invokes its own 'special interests,' no moral law will stop it from attacking any sphere within the operating compass of its military machine. That is the unfortunate situation for the present and, as realists, we must base future policies on present facts.

"The operating compass of the military machine is expanding rapidly. We have seen what has happened in the past 10 years. Who would deny that in another 10 years the Atlantic would be spanned by fast, gigantic flying boats? It may be earlier; in that case the menace to our shores is correspondingly advanced. Directly or indirectly, this menace must be faced by all American nations, and maybe at the forthcoming peace conference in Buenos Aires.

Unpleasant reminders of this kind also emanated from the recent P. E. N. Club Congress in Buenos Aires and, coming from foreigners, were more seriously digested by South Americans.

**French Warning**  
One of these came from Georges Duhamel, the French writer, who repeated his warning in the Parisian press when he arrived home. This was broadcast throughout Latin America and was the subject of great news prominence and editorial analysis. It was displayed in close relationship with the defense expansion plans of several powers, especially those on the Atlantic seaboard.

M. Duhamel warned South America that a European war would rapidly turn the ambitions of bellicose European nations to other continents. From what he had observed of countries like Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, "who have only small permanent armies in comparison with their geographical extent and economic importance," Hispano-America would be in an exceptionally vulnerable position if predatory nations were assured of victory in Europe.

The whole of Africa was already divided among the powers and poorly-defended South America constituted a tremendous temptation. Thus, according to M. Duhamel, "the American continent could suddenly become a battlefield."

An editorial writer in La Nacion propounds the question, "Is the conquest of our America possible?" and answers it affirmatively. He is bitterly frank:

**Fears Abolition of Distance**  
"Distance destroyed," he says, "America has only the Monroe Doctrine to fall back upon. The nations without their own arms industries will be at the mercy of those who have."

This writer (in a paper which is not considered anti-Fascist) shares the convictions of other Latin commentators that the recent and sudden interest of southern powers, notably Argentina, in the expansion and modernization of their defense forces, is explained partially by this contingency. In one case, an appeal has been made for these countries to forget their petty differences and concentrate on the dangers that some time may threaten a divided house.

But, meantime, Argentina is determined to go ahead with her arms program. Recent maneuvers revealed to foreign observers that much of the new material, recently acquired in Europe and the United States, has already been incorporated in the service equipment.

**Argentina Goes Ahead**  
Argentina is determined to bring her armed strength up to the level of her newly-acquired American and international status.

The idea of an American League of Nations is favored more by the Pacific seaboard states, though no government, so far, has specifically indicated what is meant by such an organization.

## Training Plane Recalls War 'Jenny'

Cadets of Randolph Field provided with machine for safe practice in army flying.

### Aviation Comment

"Shades of the old Jenny," was the remark of an old-time army pilot when he first saw the trim little Seversky training ship, which is related historically to the old war-time "Jenny" or training plane. The new plane is a fairly high speed job, with excellent flying characteristics and all the necessary equipment installed to make her safe to operate.

The new Seversky plane was designed "from the ground up" as an advanced training plane for the "West Point of the Air" at Randolph Field in Texas. This plane will prepare cadets for the even higher speeds of the fast tactical planes used in regular army service.

The old-time Jenny, or Curtiss JN type, was powered with a 90 "horse" OX-5 motor, and when new, would drive the ship through the air at the astounding "speed" of 60 miles an hour. When the motor became less efficient, the air speed slowed down. In any kind of head wind, the Jenny's speed very often would not be much more than that of an automobile.

Many are the stories told by pilots of starting out in a Jenny, running into a heavy breeze and being forced to land far short of their destination. The old craft, furthermore, was very "cranky" and such a maneuver as a climbing turn was unthinkable. The Jenny would "fall off."

So your old-time army pilot, looking in this new ship over, would say with some feeling, "You young lads don't know how good your ship is. Why, I remember..."

It is all very well to boast that air service can chop days off steamship schedules and have it run so infrequently that the service is not convenient to the user. Thus it is that Imperial Airways, recognizing this point, is stressing frequency of schedule as well as speed on its empire services to Africa and Australia.

When its new fleet of land and sea planes is finished, Imperial plans four, and possibly five, services a week on its London-India service. The larger, faster planes, plus new ground equipment which will permit night flying, will bring Calcutta within four days of London. Singapore service will be increased to three flights weekly, bringing the "crossroads of Asia" within 5½ days.



© Harris & Ewing

Plane for Air Corps Cadets  
All Metal, Built for Speed and Tactical Drill

Instead of 8½ days, as now flown. Three services weekly are being planned on the African route. It is the aim of the company to reduce the time from England to Australia to one week, instead of the 12½ days it now takes.

Besides helping the traveler, these new schedules will be beneficial to the mail. Practically every day will be an Empire mail day in England and there will be no more collections of mail awaiting a certain trip or flight. Letters may be simply deposited in the post office and will find their way into the daily out-bound air services.

British paper concerns, furthermore, have collaborated in producing a lightweight letter paper which enables commercial houses to take fullest advantage of the half-ounce 1½d. (5-cent) letter rate for air mail between England and her colonies. This letter paper permits an ample amount of correspondence space and is opaque, tough and durable. By this new paper, British firms doing a large colonial business have been enabled to adapt the routine of their correspondence to make the best use of air mail. It is this type of pioneering which helps to fill the mail compartments of out-bound planes.

The man who said "go!" to many a famous trans-Atlantic pilot over the last 10 years rolled up his maps a few days ago and said that the era of solo flights over the Atlantic is over. He is Dr. James H. Kimball, head of the New York weather bureau. Since 1927, pilots whose hands itched to take the throttle for trans-oceanic hops waited at his bidding. When he gave the weather "O K" they departed hurriedly.

Dr. Kimball made the remark as he completed weather instructions for James Mollison, whose recent 13½-hour flight across the Atlantic "cracked" the speed record. And "Jimmy" Mollison was probably the only one who disobeyed Dr. Kimball's instructions, for he flew into the face of bad weather to make his record.

There are plenty of signs, of course, for Dr. Kimball's statement. He, as well as others, knows that next season commercial test flights will be instituted by the United States and Great Britain. Regular service will be going by 1938. The safest route, however, Dr. Kimball says, is by way of Bermuda and the Azores to Portugal, the route which the two German flying boats recently traversed.

A. D. H.

## San Jose Play Center For Mexican Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A recreation center for the benefit of the children of Mexican and Puerto Rican families has been established by the WPA in the Jackson settlement on the eastern outskirts of San Jose. Utilizing a vacant lot and a church donated by residents of the area, the project under the direction of Miss Muriel Smith has brought happiness to the children of humble homes in the settlement.

"It's like Christmas to these children," remarked Arthur Ryan, recreational leader for the group, who says the youngsters never had anything like it before.

The carefully planned program consists of a variety of games and handicraft pursuits. The program was designed with the expectation of eventually expanding it to include adult activities.

## Pennies Produce Pines in Project Of Illinois Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO—Pennies are producing pines in southern Illinois. A memorial forest, being planted on donated acres, by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, was dedicated recently. With 320 acres already bearing 320,000 trees and with 1000 acres growing 1,000,000 trees as its goal, the organization deems the dedication only a way-mark in the progress of its project.

The forest sponsored by the club women is the result of a co-operative agreement with the United States Forest Service by which an acre of trees is planted for each \$2.50 contributed, according to Mrs. A. O. Larsen, chairman of the conservation department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. During the past year Mrs. Larsen has raised \$800 in Lincoln pennies.

The women's "plantation" is near Eddyville on the Ohio river in the Shawnee National Forest. This forest together with the Illinois forest in Illinois and together they are expected eventually to include more than 800,000 acres, in seven southern counties, Mrs. Larsen said.

Farmers unable longer to make a living on the poor soil are being moved to more fertile land to make way for the tree planters, it is reported. The reforested areas have many spots of scenic beauty and natural features of interest to nature lovers, anthropologists, students of history, and to those seeking recreation in the out-of-doors.

Reforestation of these patches of denuded areas is a part of the movement in the Middle West which has a start in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to bring back spruce, Norway pine, birch, yellow pine and white pine to barren areas.

Starting out with the slogan, "Three pines for a penny," the Illinois women have turned to the watchword, "Lincoln pennies buy Lincoln pines" with the hope that the areas will some day be named the Lincoln National Forest. It is expected that the forest will become the playground for the working people of the surrounding country.

**First American Paper Factory**  
In 1793, David Rittenhouse established the first paper factory in America at Roxborough, now a part of Philadelphia.

## World Chamber Starts Drive To Remove Trade Barriers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A 13-point plan of concerted action for the progressive abolition of trade barriers has been issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

Immediate action by the governments of the principal powers in the general direction indicated in this program is essential if economic and political peace are to be preserved, delegates of 30 nations decided at the October meeting of the council of the chamber here.

A joint declaration on monetary policy by leading world powers was one of the most important steps urged by the chamber.

**Permanent Basis Sought**  
It constitutes point 12 of the plan, and advocates an official agreement covering:

a. Avoidance of currency depreciation as an instrument of international trade competition.  
b. Preservation and extension of the stability of rates if once adjusted to the necessities of the situation in each particular country.  
c. Elimination of seasonal variations in the value of currencies.  
d. Recognition of the desirability for a transition to a more permanent regime without undue delay.

**Multilateral Treaties**  
The other 12 points in the 13-point program are as follows:

1. The conclusion of multilateral agreements, open to "all comers," stimulating international trade.  
2. Pending the development of a situation favorable to such negotiations, the conclusion of bilateral treaties consciously used as an instrument for demobilization of trade barriers.  
3. The deliberate inclusion in all such treaties of the most-favored-nation clause as a means to realize that purpose.

**International Center**  
4. The general use of the most-favored-nation clause in its unconditional form, with a possible exception in the case of countries which, even after the restoration of more orderly conditions, would continue to practice discriminatory quotas or foreign exchange regulations.

5. The establishment of an international center which shall compile indices for measuring the comparative incidence of protection in the various countries, in order to encourage the reduction of excessive barriers to trade.  
6. The abolition, preferably by multilateral agreement, of import quotas, as soon as the way to a definite recovery of world trade has been paved.

## New Plan Urged In Naming Jurors For Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LOS ANGELES—County jurors will be partisanproof only if the voters' list becomes the basis of selection, a committee of the Los Angeles Lawyers' Club reports, after completing a two-year study of ways to perfect the present system of impaneling jurors.

The report urged elimination of the present practice of obtaining veniremen from names proposed by judges and other individuals. The committee emphasized the fact that jurors are not selected at random, as is the popular belief.

**Names From Rosters**  
"The club finds that the first step in securing the panel," read the report, "is the selection of a list of about 15,000 citizens who have not served the preceding year. This list is selected as follows: first, 80 superior court judges each suggests about fifty names. This provides 2500 prospective jurors. The rest of the names are selected by the jury commissioner."

Interviewing the jury commissioner, the committee reported that he "secured names of bank officials and employees, as well as some railway and public utility officials and employees." Names are also taken from the rosters of women's clubs, members of various chambers of commerce in the county and also upon recommendation of business men, preachers, lawyers, and doctors, the committee found.

**Voters' List Preferred**  
"It is evident that such selection of jurors is wrong in principle, in that persons who are not judges or even officials of the court suggest names," indicted the committee, which represents nearly all practicing attorneys in this city.

"The solution is that no one should be able to suggest the names of a juror," the report held. One criticism voiced of the present system of making up the jury list is that it is quite possible for "habitual defendants to name certain favorable jurors" when the juries of 12 men and women are picked for trial duty.

In suggesting that all jurors be selected at random, from the list of registered voters, the committee pointed out that the process would be automatic and secret, as no one could know in advance who would be drawn.

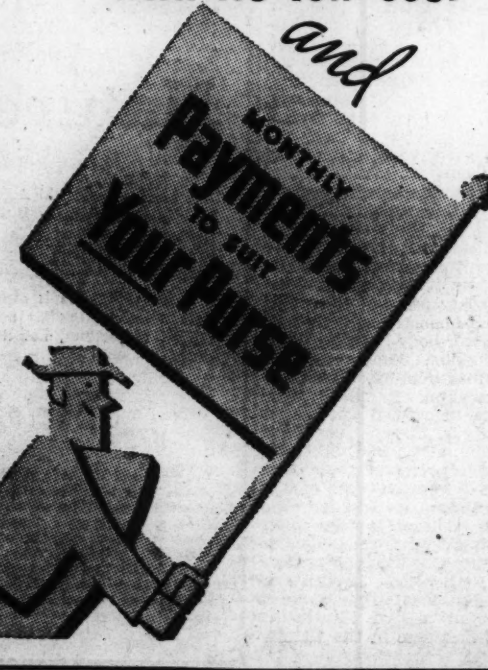


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Schools—Colleges  
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## Lens Across the Campus—A Vocational Pastime

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers  
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## College Students With Tripods

At Stoneleigh the Camera Club Hobby Became an Accredited Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THIRTY-FOUR young women, later known as the "Stoneleigh pioneers," upon arriving at Rye Beach, N. H., in September, 1934, almost immediately found themselves being photographed by an enthusiastic young man who never seemed to tire of taking pictures. It was Joseph B. Wertz, official photographer for Stoneleigh College, who was recording for "all posterity" the earliest beginnings of a new and modern college for young women.

More than a little interest was shown by these young women when the finished prints were exhibited. They could scarcely believe that photographs, which required so little time in the taking and with no setting other than the natural beauty of the campus, could be so beautiful and could so faithfully interpret undergraduate life. For a few, this interest developed into a boundless enthusiasm. So it was that a camera club was started as an extracurricular hobby activity with Mr. Wertz as director.

Most of the students had brought with them simple box cameras or folding kodaks with a single lens. They were surprised to find that with a little guidance and practical experience they were able to take snapshots that rivaled in some respects the superior efforts of their adviser with his professional equipment.

## Became an Elective

Mr. Wertz was not satisfied that the girls learn merely how to use a camera and how to take good pictures, but insisted that they try to comprehend darkroom technique and photo finishing. Working together, and with the professional assistance of Mr. Wertz, the students outfitted a darkroom and built an enlarging camera. Within a short time all members of the club were not only taking their own pictures, but developing, printing and enlarging them. Soon a few of them, whose ability for photography seemed more pronounced than that of the others,

were clamoring for cameras which would provide a greater latitude in photography. To these students, Mr. Wertz allowed the use of his Graflex and view camera and instructed them in the proper use of such equipment. Two of the students bought Graflex cameras of their own and embarked seriously on a career of professional photography. What had started as an extracurricular activity, a mere leisure-time hobby, soon became a regular course in the Stoneleigh College curriculum.

## Midwinter Projects

As vocational guidance and training is the fundamental principle upon which the college was founded, each student is required during the six weeks' winter recess to devote four full weeks in practical application on a project relating to her course of studies. This practice period enables several girls to devote their time intensively to photographic endeavor. During the project period last year, Jane Kirby of Newton Center, Mass., carried on her photography project at Colby Junior College in New London, N. H. Here she organized a camera club, taught its members the rudiments of photography and helped them to build and outfit a darkroom. As another phase of her practice period, she, together with other students, photographed all the girls in the college for the senior year book.

Martha P. Mossman of Fitchburg, who is one of the most promising young women photographers in the college, devoted most of her project to industrial and portrait photography. A year ago Miss Mossman exhibited 100 of her best prints at the Fitchburg Museum of Fine Art. At the

same time, Miss Kirby's photographs were being exhibited at the University Club in Boston. Today these two young women, who, less than two years ago, had never taken a picture other than the casual snapshots, are now looking upon photography as a possible profession.

All of these Stoneleigh students have brought to campus photography imagination and creative ability. They have experimented with lighting, to improve their technique. They have studied the work of Steiglitz, Stieglitz, Anton Bruehl, Munkaczi, Boris, Rittase, Margaret Bourke-White and other leading exponents of this art. They have also held their own competitions and exhibits at the college.

The girls have been fired with enthusiasm by the increasing opportunities for photography in advertising illustration, in commerce and industry, and in scientific research. An interior decoration firm engaged the services of one student to take photographs in Europe last summer. Another student, whose father is an eye specialist, is taking up photography for the purpose of assisting him in his work, by photographing the eyes of his patients when necessary. One girl, who is majoring in art courses, has become interested in photography as an aid to her in design and composition. The others, for the most part, are looking forward to eventually establishing their own studios for commercial photography and portraiture, although recognizing the fact that they may have to serve several years' apprenticeship in the studios of others. But the most interesting phase of photography at Stoneleigh College is the fact that an activity which developed into an interesting hobby leading toward a professional career.

## For the Reiteration of Facts

Our Youth Round Table  
Meets Every Tuesday

WE LEAD off today with another speaker who replies to Mr. H. We have several in hand that cannot be used; and perhaps giving the reason would be helpful to those engaged in future discussions. This discussion column is being read by church and nonchurch people, by Christian, Muhammadan, Hindu. We therefore do not print letters that deal with problems in special religious terms. While, individually, a Round Table may face and solve every problem by applying what he knows of God's ways, it seems more considerable to have the Round Table discussions so worded that anyone, no matter what his religious beliefs, may enjoy taking part.—Chairman.

Connecticut  
Dear Chairman:  
The challenge of our English friend on the subject of world peace warrants serious consideration. For while the average citizen agrees that peace is desirable, all too many share the attitude that a crusade for world peace is futile. I am firmly convinced that we need a "moral disarmament," a campaign in the interests of peace. As part of such a program, I herald every opportunity for discussion of the subject as a fundamental activity in which the ideal is presented to the thinking citizens of the world—as a challenge.

Constant reiteration of the accepted facts of the evils of warfare and of the absolute necessity for peace gradually deepens individual convictions and molds public opinion. Then through intense discussion, public opinion may be directed and "vaporous ideal" of "would-be reformers."

As I see it, the main task of the peacemaker is to build up a "thought" to be situated to peace that it cannot be expressed in terms of war, a will to peace strong enough to resist the propaganda of war. Public opinion carries weight and brings concrete action.

Realization of world peace is distant. It is a worthy goal for modern adventures. May the Round Table continue to do its bit by promoting understanding and friendship among young people.  
(Miss) E. D.

## In Praise of Small Towns

Iowa  
Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:  
May I join the discussion? I've enjoyed them as a silent listener for many months. I've delayed writing, not being sure whether or not I am eligible—being eighteen.

Despite the fact that I have expressed a desire to leave my small-town home for more exciting vicinities, deep down in my heart there is a fondness for our village that can't be denied. To be sure, life in a town of 500 might seem extremely dull and uninteresting to those of us in larger towns and cities. But to us "natives" the quiet, even existence is satisfying. And we do have our excitement.

The nicest thing about small towns is the fact that everyone is interested in you. No joy or sorrow is too small to interest your fellow-villagers. The whole town joins in the celebration of a high school basketball victory. A year ago when a school band was proposed everyone

responded so wholeheartedly that which was so general, the fuel shortage situation became rather serious. Before anyone could suffer, however, everyone turned out to get great piles of wood from the near-by timber to burn until the railroad could open the roads. No grumbling here because the needed coal was not forthcoming. A crew of volunteers worked part of one Sunday night, bitterly cold, to open the drifted highway so a snowbound family that needed help could be reached.

As much as I love my home I realize that very soon I shall have to leave it to pursue my chosen career; for opportunities for careers other than homemaking aren't very plentiful in small villages such as ours.

There is just one thing I should desire as a part of small town life—that is, more knowledge of other parts of the world. You know, in a city one is apt to "rub elbows" with persons from any part of the world and thus come across such interesting things that newspapers and radios do not supply one. It is because of this lack of outside contacts that I write to you now. I know these discussions reach all four corners of the world. I want to know how other people live.

Some day soon, when I feel more at home in these Round Table discussions, I want to write again and tell you some interesting things about small town life that you perhaps never thought of. Until then I send my very best wishes.  
(Miss) V. H.

## College and Movies

Kansas  
Dear Chairman:  
I have enjoyed the Round Table for a long time and have derived so much good from it. I have especially enjoyed the discussions on social life of young people. Social life in the town where I live seems to be quite a problem, but I find that if a high standard is maintained, due respect is attained.

I'm very much interested in colleges and college life. I plan to attend college within the next one or two years.

My favorite hobby is attending movies and reading about them, not only reviews of the pictures themselves, but articles on their making—of the people who work behind scenes to make the pictures appear as they appear to us on the screen. Not long ago at one of our local theaters one of the features showed how very particular the making of Mickey Mouse and other similar cartoons was and how very precise the timing must be in order that everything work out harmoniously. It showed how the different sounds were made that go with each action in the cartoon and how very, very carefully everything was checked to see that everything was O. K. It was one of the most interesting features I have ever seen.

The filming of the Shakespearean plays and other classics is certainly bringing the classics before the public eye and one can read these things much more understandingly after seeing them on the screen.  
(Miss) R. B.

## 'A Pretty Little Place'

Pennsylvania  
Dear Chairman:  
I am one of your married Round Tablers. As this is my first letter to

you, and also one of our fellow Round Tablers, I want to tell you how very much I have enjoyed all the discussions, descriptions and so forth which have been held, and have come from all over the world.

Since I am especially fond of travel, although most of it takes place in an armchair, I enjoy so very much all those letters from people describing their states or countries. I have lived in the South, Georgia, in the Middle West, Indiana, and have since my marriage had homes in Buffalo, New York, and now, in Pennsylvania. Our little town is a pretty little place, very old, in fact, Lafayette rode through here to join Washington's troops. There is a beautiful old home here on the banks of the Delaware, where Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, was entertained for a time. Because our tiny town was once famous for its curative springs, ambassadors, wealthy folk, all had summer homes here. William Penn's summer home was near here. Old Indian burial grounds are near by and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant lived for a time just across the river in Burlington, New Jersey, while his daughter attended school there.

I am fond of music, keep house, do some gardening, and am accompanied in all I do by a little black and tan dog. Aren't they loving and loyal?—bless their little doggy hearts.  
(Mrs.) W. B.

It is good to hear from people who enjoy little towns and villages; in fact, good to hear from people, always, who are contented with what they have, and so appreciative that they wish to share it. Don't you think this is one of the secrets of being attractive? There was a period in our time when it was fashionable to think that only cities were interesting and exciting to live in. There was a great rush of young people to the cities, and the small towns were left in the backwaters of thought. That has largely changed. The village has again become a treasure. Many city people dream of a home in the country. The intimacy and co-operation of the small town are counted as riches. We are glad that we have Round Tablers who are proud of their villages, and who seek to share with others the good of living in small towns.  
Cheerio . . .

## S. Australia Promotes Film Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Since the Education Department inaugurated the system of film instruction it has made such rapid strides as now to be able to claim that it is leading the Commonwealth. In seven months the exhibition of films in schools has been much extended and has been given a conspicuous place in the curriculum. The reaction of pupils to this advanced method of visual education has been so remarkable that the range of subjects is being broadened to include many phases of industry. In fact, leaders of industrial undertakings are awakening to their importance as a source of community knowledge.

A film library has been formed by the Education Department and, for a nominal fee, is being extensively used by schools. 50 of which have already bought projectors. Industrial firms and tourist bureaus in Australia and other parts of the world have donated films, the subjects now including motor body building, dried fruits production, banana cultivation, steel manufacture, denim extraction, making fountain pens, manufacture of woolen goods and electrical works. Scenic films have been sent from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and there is a particularly impressive reel of the River Murray and its fruit-growing districts. In addition, lantern slides have been received from Denmark, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Italy. The National Safety Council has forwarded a film illustrating safety first measures in the vicinity of schools.

## World Good-Will Day

Thousands of schools are already at work on plans and programs for the observance of World Good-Will Day, May 18, 1937. Many of them plan to have three or four good-will programs during the year ending up with special exercises on May 18.

The good-will ideal appeals to youth and to the family. Teachers are able to build around beautiful and impressive programs, plays and pageants. And the plays they build are better than those they buy.

The World Federation of Education Associations urge that every school and every teacher everywhere begin now on plans for next May. Let each one plan for more than one program leading up to the special exercises on World Good-Will Day. Ten cents sent to the World Federation will cover postage for a Good-Will Booklet of practical suggestions.

## Team Work in Brazil

Fine Work of Latin-American Schools Seen at Sao Paulo Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
São Paulo, Brazil  
IT SEEMED like New York. Hundreds of men, women and children were crowding past the ticket office. It was a bright sunny afternoon and everyone was in the best of humor. All São Paulo was turning out to see the handwork of her younger generation, the boys and girls who go to the "professional schools" of this large state.

A "professional school" in Latin America is what is called a trade school in the United States. It is a school where boys and girls are taught to make almost everything with their hands and that prepares them for domestic service, work in shops and factories, as mechanics and artists. It is a school where high ideals of service to self and society are instilled and where the value of manual labor is extolled.

The meaning of this can best be illustrated from a similar school which exists in Panama City and which is said to be one of the finest of its kind in the world. The Escuela Profesional de Panamá is the creation of two devoted Panamanian women who dreamed a dream and have seen it realized. In front of their school is a *bohio*. A *bohio* is a mud hut with a thatched roof and is the humble home of poor folk or workers on farms. This *bohio* is different, however, not in construction or appearance, but in the spirit which it breathes. It is clean and spotless, it has pretty, but inexpensive, curtains, it has attractive, but homemade, furniture, it has touches which transform it from a dirty, uninhabitable place into a nice, cozy home.

## Meeting Need In Practical Way

The point is this: For many years to come there will probably be no place in the upper and middle classes of Latin America for the thousands of ambitious young folk who would like to improve their material and intellectual status. This is due to a large number of factors which cannot be discussed at this time. Therefore, many Latin-American leaders, like the two Panamanian ladies, have conceived the happy idea of providing a new sort of education. The girls who graduate from the Escuela Profesional in Panamá are given training useful to them as possible wives and mothers and taught to live happily, cleanly and comfortably in those *bohios*. They learn how to transform the *bohio* from a mud hut into a home. Thus the level of all life from the bottom up is raised, and where dirt and dissatisfaction once reigned, now we find clean linen and intelligent handling of problems.

What did that milling crowd see at Agua Branca on the sunny afternoon in question? They saw everything from baby clothes, jellies, and hats, boilers for smelting ore, radios and locomotives, to books, paintings and sculpture. There was actually a locomotive made by these students, there were actually, in every pavilion, radios made by the boys.

## Cosmopolitan Group

Naturally the exposition contained only the cream of the crop so to speak. But from all over the state had come students with their handiwork to exhibit and sell. Of the art work the paintings were curiously enough the weakest, but the sculpture was of high order for the work of lads and girls of 16 to 20.

Many of these boys and girls were there helping to run the show. Nicely dressed and courteous in their manner, proud of the comments of the admiring visitors. Boys were operating their complicated engines and thrilling at the purr of machines they had constructed. Beaming professors stood about helping to keep an eye on things. Brazilian Boy Scouts in their neat uniforms policed the whole exhibit and kept the crowd moving along the arrows set up to guide the visitors through. Almost as interesting as the work itself was the cosmopolitan composition of the students. Two nice-looking Japanese girls presided over a model kitchen. Farther down the line were two girls of Italian descent exhibiting a how-to-take-care-of-children booth. And so it went. They were bound together by a common interest.

What was the educational value of all this and how can such schools redeem Brazil and her sons and daughters? Many of our comments will be more fully appreciated by those who know the deep fissures

which still exist in Latin-American life and society. Especially is this true of our first reaction to the work exhibited at Agua Branca. It was work finished, finished in two senses. In a land where often things are begun and rarely completed, especially if politics intervenes, it was a pleasure to see a whole multitude of objects begun and finished and to know that these were merely the best samples of a host of others which must have been begun and completed too. Some of these products required infinite patience, much persistence and intelligence, as well as nimble fingers and strong arms. Then they were finished in another sense: Each object was as fine as mind and hands could make it and as neat and attractive as ingenuity could devise.

In the second place the exhibit itself and many of the objects in it revealed a tremendous amount of co-operative effort and teamwork. Many of the larger objects, such as the locomotive, could not have been made by one boy alone. Many must have worked together to produce the items shown and all must have put their shoulders to the wheel to insure the success of the exhibit.

## Expressed High Ideals

It would be hard indeed to imagine Japanese, Italian and Negro boys who have co-operated in the making of a steam engine that runs, or of a radio that plays, having silly race prejudices in later life. Or of forgetting the advantages of teamwork after so many months and years of co-operative labor.

The last and most important of the results of this educational process are the spiritual ones which the exhibit brought to light. The whole show was permeated with sincerity and honesty.

At all points the visitor received the impression that the students were constantly being given high ideals as he learned to work with his hands. And the work nearly all expressed those ideals. That was the high point of the exhibit of the Escuelas Profesionales do Estado de São Paulo at Agua Branca on a sunny afternoon some months ago.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

**FERNS then COAL today**

Have you ever heard of the cycads? Possibly not. But you surely know them, though possibly under a different name. For the cycads are the plants that flourished aeons ago during the Carboniferous Age and through the ages have been transformed into the coal fields of today. You'll read more about them in the cycads in the November issue of Nature Magazine.

Nor is that all. Other interesting features of this issue include a gripping story about "The Red Fox in America," how this cunning, crafty and altogether remarkable animal has managed to survive in such great numbers despite the manifold efforts to capture him for the sale of his beautiful coat.

November Issue of  
**Nature Magazine**  
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

Another feature of this issue of great botanical interest is "A Bouquet for Your Microscope," revealing the remarkable things that can be seen when flowers are examined under the glass. Altogether this is a typically instructive and entertaining issue of Nature Magazine, the publication frequently described as the most beautiful of its kind published.

Nature Magazine is especially desirable for family reading. Not only does it include reading material for all ages and a 16-page rotogravure section of pictures, but it accepts no advertising of liquor, tobacco or drugs.

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## Contests, Pictures and Radio To Teach Youth of America Significance of Constitution

CHICAGO—Recognition of the need of impressing young folks with the significance of the American Constitution as a safeguard for democratic government evolves as one outcome of the country's celebration of Constitution week. The seven-day program of speeches, pageants, and patriotic observances reached its highest point in most cities on the anniversary of the signing of the document.

In Chicago the week's round of meetings and speeches came to its climax when some 15,000 citizens crowded into the Stadium on the evening of Constitution day to hear Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, and others give their interpretation of the significance of the Constitution in present political issues. At the close of the program a pageant was given, depicting the

birth of the Constitution, with more than 100 actors and entertainers participating.

The Constitution Educational association has set for its goal this year the placing of a framed copy of the Constitution in 240,000 schoolhouses in the country. It is an illuminated document, a copy of one found in the Congressional library, with portraits of the men who figured in its making and preservation—Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Webster, and others—around the border together with little scenes of incidents crucial in American history.

This policy is in keeping with the recent trend of the association to reach young people with facts about the fundamental law of the nation, according to James D. Cunningham, chairman of the advisory board of the Constitution Educational association.

Thousands of copies of "Youth and the Constitution," a radio address by Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation, have been distributed by the Constitution Educational association in the past few months, it is learned.

**Bar Association Aids**

The Illinois Bar Association, in addition to sending out many non-partisan speakers throughout the week to speak on the Constitution to various groups of people, is inaugurating a long-range program of reaching public school children with educational information on the Constitution, according to Harold R. Schradzki, chairman of the citizenship committee of the association.

"We are also working through the public schools more than ever before," said Mr. Schradzki, "to interest and convince the youth that ours is a good form of government. We feel that the more young people realize the securities and liberties which citizens enjoy under our Constitution, the less they will be interested in foreign propaganda."

"The bar association has found that the public generally is looking for accurate information about our form of government," said Mr. Schradzki, "and we, as lawyers and quasi-public servants, are trying to give out unbiased, non-partisan facts about our form of government, its history, and operation. Almost every community in the State this week is having some kind of program sponsored by its local bar association either alone or in co-operation with some other patriotic organization."

**Historical Exhibit**

To satisfy this apparent demand for more facts about the Constitution, the Chicago Historical society in its classic brick building in Lincoln Park has brought into its Senate chamber an exhibit of letters, documents, and books pertaining to the Constitution. Twenty-five of the 39 signers of the document, including Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, are presented in the "gallery of great signatures" arranged under the supervision of L. Hubbard Shattuck, director and curator of the Museum.

"Governmental thrift was apparently a rare virtue when young Alexander Hamilton wrote the following to calm the fears of many citizens of the infant republic who gravely apprehended that constitutional government was going to cost too much. Excerpts from his notes on exhibit at the society go something like this:—'The sources of additional expense from the establishment of the proposed constitution are much fewer than have been imagined—it is certain that a government less expensive would be incompetent to the purposes of the nation.'"

An old copy of the "Federalist" containing letters of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay is on display. Arrest warrants, deeds, duns and other legal instruments, sealed, fragile, or well preserved, are on display on which are preserved most of the signatures of the Constitution's signers.

Among the other rare books is a copy of "Debates in Convention on the Federal Constitution—1787" together with the "yeas and nays on the main question." A copy of "A View of the Constitution" by William Hawley, L. D., who is considered one of the first Philadelphia lawyers to go in for interpreting the Constitution, is displayed.

**"Citadel of Rights"**

In calling the people of Illinois to observe Constitution week, Governor Horner, who is a New Deal Democrat, emphasized the fact that the Constitution was not formed on the spur of the moment nor can it be used for party aggrandizement. He pointed out the protection that the fundamental law affords all classes of people.

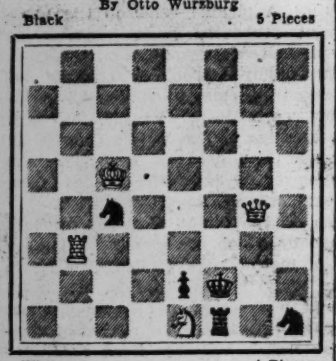
"As a perpetual guarantee of just and progressive government," said Governor Horner in his proclamation, "the Constitution is a citadel of human rights. A republic under such a system of government was demanded by the fathers of the country, who believed 'not only in man's inalienable rights but also in his inherent integrity and his ability to resolve his own destiny.'"

"The Constitution was not created haphazardly. Only after mature consideration and prolonged debate was it adopted by the 13 colonies. For nearly a century and a half that document has served as the protector of American lives and liberty. No other self-imposed system of self-rule has endured so long. The flexible character of many of its provisions is the salient element of the stability of our National Government. The fathers wisely provided for future interpretation, growth and modification within the spirit of the Constitution. Their foresight in this respect has made it possible for the document drafted in 1787 to survive virtually intact to the present day."

## Chess

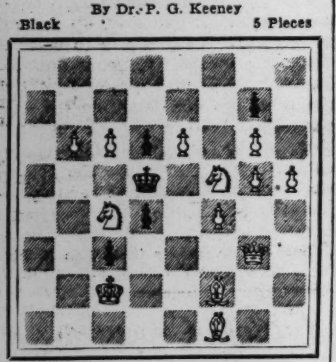
By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Specially Prepared for  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Nov. 3, 1936

Problem No. 1875  
By Otto Wursburg



White to play and mate in two.  
(This is a variation of a problem that first appeared in Chessmate, October, 1901. The composer is still active and ranks as one of the really great American composers.)

Problem No. 1876  
By Dr. P. G. Keeney



White to play and mate in three.  
(In memoriam, H. W. Barry, No. 2462, American Chess Bulletin, Unusual mirror mate.)

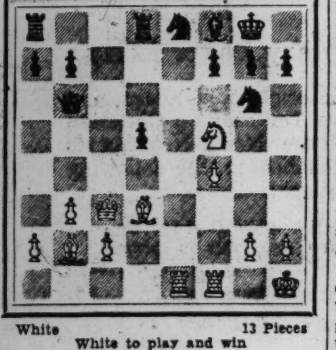
## Solutions to Problems

In 1873, R-B threats.  
1. R-Q3ch QxQ  
2. R-Q3ch QxQ  
3. R-Q3ch QxQ  
4. R-Q3ch QxQ  
5. R-Q3ch QxQ  
6. R-Q3ch QxQ  
7. R-Q3ch QxQ  
8. R-Q3ch QxQ  
9. R-Q3ch QxQ  
10. R-Q3ch QxQ  
11. R-Q3ch QxQ  
12. R-Q3ch QxQ  
13. R-Q3ch QxQ  
14. R-Q3ch QxQ  
15. R-Q3ch QxQ  
16. R-Q3ch QxQ  
17. R-Q3ch QxQ  
18. R-Q3ch QxQ  
19. R-Q3ch QxQ  
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21. R-Q3ch QxQ  
22. R-Q3ch QxQ  
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24. R-Q3ch QxQ  
25. R-Q3ch QxQ  
26. R-Q3ch QxQ  
27. R-Q3ch QxQ  
28. R-Q3ch QxQ  
29. R-Q3ch QxQ  
30. R-Q3ch QxQ  
31. R-Q3ch QxQ  
32. R-Q3ch QxQ  
33. R-Q3ch QxQ  
34. R-Q3ch QxQ  
35. R-Q3ch QxQ  
36. R-Q3ch QxQ  
37. R-Q3ch QxQ  
38. R-Q3ch QxQ  
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49. R-Q3ch QxQ  
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51. R-Q3ch QxQ  
52. R-Q3ch QxQ  
53. R-Q3ch QxQ  
54. R-Q3ch QxQ  
55. R-Q3ch QxQ  
56. R-Q3ch QxQ  
57. R-Q3ch QxQ  
58. R-Q3ch QxQ  
59. R-Q3ch QxQ  
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63. R-Q3ch QxQ  
64. R-Q3ch QxQ  
65. R-Q3ch QxQ  
66. R-Q3ch QxQ  
67. R-Q3ch QxQ  
68. R-Q3ch QxQ  
69. R-Q3ch QxQ  
70. R-Q3ch QxQ  
71. R-Q3ch QxQ  
72. R-Q3ch QxQ  
73. R-Q3ch QxQ  
74. R-Q3ch QxQ  
75. R-Q3ch QxQ  
76. R-Q3ch QxQ  
77. R-Q3ch QxQ  
78. R-Q3ch QxQ  
79. R-Q3ch QxQ  
80. R-Q3ch QxQ  
81. R-Q3ch QxQ  
82. R-Q3ch QxQ  
83. R-Q3ch QxQ  
84. R-Q3ch QxQ  
85. R-Q3ch QxQ  
86. R-Q3ch QxQ  
87. R-Q3ch QxQ  
88. R-Q3ch QxQ  
89. R-Q3ch QxQ  
90. R-Q3ch QxQ  
91. R-Q3ch QxQ  
92. R-Q3ch QxQ  
93. R-Q3ch QxQ  
94. R-Q3ch QxQ  
95. R-Q3ch QxQ  
96. R-Q3ch QxQ  
97. R-Q3ch QxQ  
98. R-Q3ch QxQ  
99. R-Q3ch QxQ  
100. R-Q3ch QxQ

## End-Game

In this position, from Kanelieri-Astach, Trieste, 1923, White has his pieces well posted for attack, but apparently Black is well defended, and in addition threatens to force White's pieces to less advantageous locations. With combination, however, White is able to capitalize on the attack.

End-Game No. 329



## Notes

Reuben Fine, who led the victorious American team at the Warsaw international team tournament of the summer of 1935, and who tied with Reshevsky and Dr. Euwe, the present world's champion for second, third and fourth, behind Capablanca and Botvinnik in the great Nottingham tournament, has remained in Europe, playing in a number of minor tournaments. In addition to winning at Oslo, and leading his section in a small tournament at Barmen, Holland, he has again tied Dr. Euwe, this time for first honors in a tournament at Amsterdam. Third was Dr. Alekhine, followed by van den Bosch, Grünfeld and Landau, equal fourth. Fine expects to visit Russia shortly. Chess, the new English periodical now beginning its second year, opens its September issue with a most interesting commentary on the Nottingham tournament, entitled "The Tumbler and the Shooting Dies." Among other delights we learn that there were a number of radio broadcasts on the course of the tournament, especially by Dr. Euwe, whose words were sent by all the Dutch stations.

In the game below, from the Barmen tournament, in which Fine of New York led his section, an irregular opening developed into a blocked position which the young New Yorker was able to open up suddenly with an overwhelming attack.

## Irregular Defense

White Black White  
1. P-Q4 Kt-K3 16. Q-K3 Kt-K3  
2. P-Q4 P-Q3 17. P-K4 P-P  
3. Kt-Q3 P-Q3 18. P-K4 P-P  
4. P-B3 P-K3 19. BxP B-K3  
5. P-K4 P-K3 20. BxP B-K3  
6. B-Q3 P-K3 21. KtP B-K3  
7. Kt-K3 P-K3 22. BxP B-K3  
8. B-K3 P-K3 23. BxP B-K3  
9. P-Q4 P-K3 24. P-P B-K3  
10. Kt-K3 Q-K3 25. Q-K3 Q-K3  
11. Q-Q3 B-K3 26. Kt-Q3 B-K3  
12. Castles Q-K3 27. Kt-K3 B-K3  
13. Kt-K1 Q-Q2 28. P-B3 B-K3  
14. R-Q3 Kt-R3(a) 29. B-B4 B-K3  
15. Kt-K1 B-Q3 30. KtP B-K3  
31. P-P, etc.

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## The First Fire

SHE was doing her home-work on the dining-room table. ("To find the weight of a litre of hydrogen I should first prepare my hydrogen by pouring sulphuric acid over zinc in a Wolff's bottle, thus—" and she drew a diagram, carefully, with the tip of her pen on the paper, with the tip of her tongue against her teeth.) She had spread her things—her inkpot, pencil case, rubber, textbooks, blotting paper—over one half of the table. On the other half lay a piece of white cloth and three "plates" for supper. The cloth was rolled up in the middle, and beside the roll were three more sets of knives and forks. When Betty's home-work was finished, her mother would whisk the remainder of the cloth over the shining wood and push the knives and forks in front of Dad's chair and Ernest's and Peter's.

THE DINING-ROOM LOOKED chilly and unfriendly tonight. She was conscious, as she worked, of its threadbare rugs (that was an interesting word—threadbare, meaning the threads were bare, and most of them were, absolutely bare. "Then I should fill a flask with a little water and heat it, the steam thus given off . . .") its thin casement curtains, its ugly coal box and, above all, the dreadful calendar that Peter had crayoned for Mother about ten years ago.

Why, she wondered, had the room never before forced itself on her like this? It seemed such a short time ago that she had come running in from school, humming with excitement, thrown her satchel onto the table, poured her things out and scrambled through her home-work as quickly as possible, her mind springing eagerly forward to the game of tennis she would have after supper, or the walk down Farnham Lane where it was quite like country, or a bicycle ride over the common. And, if she had noticed anything about the dining-room at all, it had been only a gay movement of the light casement-curtains, or a bowl of roses filled with shadows, or the sunlight that seemed to be sewing its own pattern onto the carpet. But things were not like that now. There was no sunshine; everything in the room seemed the same color, even the pale tattered chrysanthemums in the vase on the mantelpiece. And there seemed no future to life beyond the dining-room. Supper in the dining-room, then what? Sitting in the dining-room till bedtime! How on earth did one stand it? Useless to think of tennis, now the evenings were so dark, or of bicycle rides now they were so cold. How white the sky looked outside the window, how horribly coldly white!

BETTY WENT to the window and closed it, then returned to her work. (" . . . would drive away the air, forming a vacuum. Then I should weigh the flask, then I should let in the hydrogen . . ."). But that didn't seem to make the room any warmer; it just made it staler, that's all, stale with beastly gases and grams. She didn't think she had ever been so miserable, so chilled.

Her mother came into the room, carrying a wooden box with a handle. In the box was some newspaper, some pieces of wood. "I thought we'd have a fire tonight," she said. "It really is so cold, after all. . . ." She knelt down and took away the smart oxidized fire-screen (a Christmas present last year) that had stood in front of the grate since April. "It's really rather nice," said Betty's mother, "getting back to fires again. Quite nice in a



TWO VIEWS OF A BRONZE BUST OF A ROMAN. FIRST CENTURY

way." She didn't know how long a summer can be to a little girl and that Betty had almost forgotten about fires. She laid the paper in the grate, then the wood. She opened the coal box, and said peevishly as she took out a handful of torn letters and flower-stalks: "Why will people use it as a waste-paper basket?"

"Sorry," said Betty, who had long ago got into the habit of taking the responsibility for everything. And she wrote drowsily: "Then I should weigh the flask with the hydrogen in and subtract the weight of the flask by itself from it."

SUDDENLY THERE was a crackling noise and Betty looked up in astonishment. Thin flames were jumping about in the grate, the coal was beginning to smolder; and, as the fire gathered strength, began to give out heat, she and her mother watched intently. Then Betty remembered about fires; she remembered about the light of a fire shining on the wooden legs of chairs, softening the rugs, and making huge shadows hang like webs among the furniture. She remembered seeing Peter's face beside the fire, its leanness, its impishness. She remembered sitting on the floor, her head against Dad's knee, reading; then the cocoa coming in at nine o'clock. She remembered clearing the dining-room table after supper and playing ping-pong with Lily and the boys. What a lovely room the dining-room was! What a friendly, homely room. How could she have forgotten?

A piece of coal fell in two. Betty's mother gave a sigh of satisfaction and picked up the fire box. Betty was filled with an extraordinary happiness, warmth, fire-light, memories. "We could then find out the weight of a litre," she finished triumphantly. And, as her mother left the room, a welcome smell of sausages came through the open door.

H. W.

D. A.

## Among the Outer Hebrides

AFTER leaving South Uist, we came to Barra in the early evening. There was no wind, the water was quite still; and, with the engines stopped, it was in an atmosphere of dreamy quiet that we sailed into Castlebay. There Kismul Castle stood in the golden autumn glow, an ancient ruin on a tiny island of its own. Beyond it rose the Barra hills, dotted with little houses and scattered crofts; but, encircled by the shining floor, the castle dreamed apart, its broken walls mellowed by the sunset. Across the bay, Swedish fishing boats lay at anchor, as if resting after their long voyage from the Baltic; small boats moved busily near the shore.

The little vi age seemed astir with life. The pier itself was crowded with men unloading cargo from our ship, and the street leading therefrom was busy with people who spoke in the Gaelic tongue. It was a steep, short street which wound up through fishermen's houses and little shops, past the cathedral throned like a small mother in their midst, out onto the open hillsides. Following this road, one could make a circular tour of the island among hills of heather and glens misty-blue, and see Traigh Mhor, the big strand, spreading silver-white sands to the open Atlantic; but this evening we were content merely to climb beyond the village and gaze down on the bay below. On one side of the hill shaped to a glen where crofters' houses shone white against the green. There a woman was milking a cow, there a man was carrying peats from the stack at the house-end; children ran about, their voices rising clearly in the still air. On the other side of us were groups of cottages, with the road winding beyond, out into the heart of the island.

The light was fading. Looking down on the bay, Kismul Castle had become dim and remote; a blue haze crept along the edges of the water still colored by the afterglow. The masts of our ship, slender and black against the sky, seemed a friendly reminder of waiting comforts, and we followed the road down to the pier again.

Later, looking over the bulwarks in the dark, we saw a fishing boat alongside, being loaded with all kinds of stores. There seemed scarcely anywhere to put the extra cargo, so full was the dock with nets and tackle. The tiny galley was lit by the glow of a bright red fire on which a kettle hissed forth steam. Soon the boat moved away into the night, followed by shouts

of "Oidhe mhath leibh." "Beannachd leat!" ("Goodnight." "Blessings with you!")

Lamps were beginning to shine from the cottages on the hillsides; and the riding-lights of the Swedish fishing vessels threw long golden reflections in the calm water. The moon, too, had hung forth her lantern, high above the dark mass of rocks, filling the bay with misty splendor. Kismul Castle was bathed in the soft radiance and the tide, rising now, lapped its base with ripples of silver. Far away on the hillside someone was playing a lament on the pipes, the last lovely touch to complete the dreamlike effect.

E. F.

## Girl Child

LIKE a flower, like a tulip,  
So fresh, so hardy,  
So slim, so hasting,  
The nose tip-tilted,  
The mouth her mother's,  
The eyes brighter  
Than rabbit's or squirrel's  
Suddenly peering  
From beneath a burrow;  
All this in motion,  
Motion and swaying,  
As if all life  
Were a wave of ocean.  
As if all life  
Were the clean stalk springing  
Brightly, greenly,  
From earth unborn,  
To sway with sunlight,  
To drink clear freshets,  
Swiftly, oh, swiftly  
To swell its bubble,  
The staunch red flower  
Hardy and mortal,  
The bright flag  
On the new hill,  
Mortal, gallant,  
As a cockerel's cry.

To this child,  
To all swift children,  
My great thanks  
For their clear honor,  
The bound running,  
The flying fire.

—STEPHEN VINCENT BENNETT, in "Burning City." (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

## Schatten und Substanz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE christliche Wissenschaftlerin sah eines Abends eine erhebende Lichtspielvorführung, die sehr fesselnd verlief, aber eine realistische Schilderung eines schweren und etwas lang anhaltenden Schicksalsschlags darstellte. Während der ganzen Vorführung hielt die Wissenschaftlerin an dem Gedanken fest, daß diese Eindücke unwirklich seien, und daß das dargestellte Unheil keinerlei Macht über sie habe. Sie erkannte, daß dies buchstäblich wahr ist; und sie nahm diese Tatsache leicht und mühelos an, weil sie vernünftig und erfahrungsgemäß gründlich verstand.

Plötzlich kam ihr der Gedanke, daß eine Annahme von körperlichem Unbehagen, das schon einige Stunden ihre Aufmerksamkeit in Anspruch genommen hatte, ebenso wenig Grund für ihre Beharrlichkeit und ihre scheinbar geistlichen Forderungen hatte wie das in dem Bilde vorgeführte Unheil. Nur ein klareres Verständnis ihres wahren Wesens war nötig zu sehen, daß sie nicht an dem Bild des körperlichen Sinnes beteiligt war, von dem sie sich ebenso vernünftig getrennt halten konnte wie von der Handlung der Lichtbildschatten. Dann fühlte ihr wie schon oft die beruhigenden Worte von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, ein (Gedichte, S. 4):

„Liebe beut Zufucht; nur mein Auge wähnt,  
Daß Schlingen lauern und die Grube gähnt.“

„Unter dem Schirm des Höchsten“, in der Beständigkeit und Geborgenheit der göttlichen Liebe sicher ruhend, schrieb Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 268): „Diese Zeitwelt flattert in meinem Denken wie ein unwirklicher Schatten, und ich kann die tiefbetäublichen Übel der Menschheit nur durch einen lebhaften Kampf mit der Welt, dem Fleisch, und dem Teufel lindern, wobei die Liebe die Befreiung ist und dem Menschen den Sieg über sich selber gibt“. Der menschliche Sinn versuchte ihr „Bilder des Mißklangs und der Untreue darzubieten. Menschliche Gerechtigkeit mochte zeitweilig wunderliche Ausmaße annehmen, z.B. in einem unverantwortlichen Rechtsverfahren. Schmerzen, Furcht und Verlust mochten beharrlich drohen und drängen, daß sie ihren Forderungen nachkomme. Aber die gelassene Gewißheit, daß dies die Schatten materiellen Denkens und nicht die Substanz des Seins waren, erfüllte sie damals wie immer. Entschlossen konnte sie ihr Denken von dem, was sie als sterbliche Trugvorstellungen nachgewiesen hatte, losrennen, und sie tat es auch; und sofort verloren diese Irrtümer ihre Scheinmacht. Der Ausblick änderte sich, der Nachdruck verschob sich, die Einzelheiten einer Lage fügten sich von neuem zusammen als Ergebnis ihres Festhaltens am wahren mentalen Bild.

Jesu menschliche Erfahrung schien ihm und seinen Begleitern oft Ausblicke von Kampf, Mißverständnis und erster Gefahr zu bieten. Sie erreichte ihren Höhepunkt in Schmach und in der für die schlimmsten Verbrechen seiner Zeit vorgesehenen Todesstrafe. Aber unbeweglich in der Macht des Geistes und im Gegensatz zu den täuschenden Schatten enthüllte der Christus, die Wahrheit, mit der er wesensmäßig war, die erhabenen Lehren des Lebens und der Liebe, die die Welt je gekannt hat. „In der Welt hab ich Angst; aber seid getrost, ich habe die Welt überwunden“, sagte Christus Jesus beruhigend zu seinen Jüngern.

Diese Erleuchtung des menschlichen Bewußtseins, die das Denken von der sterblichen auf die göttliche Grundlage emporhebt, brachte der Menschheit neues Leben und neue Hoffnung; aber im Laufe der Jahrhunderte wurde der klarere Ausblick wieder verdunkelt, bis der Christus, die Wahrheit, nur noch schwach erkannt wurde. Die Folge war, daß das geistige Heilen eine Zeitlang für die Menschheit größtenteils verloren war. Das Christentum konnte etwas, was für seine Lebenskraft wesentlich ist, nicht entbehren. Eine Änderung kam im

## Shadow and Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening a Christian Scientist saw a moving picture the subject of which was uplifting and presented with strong dramatic interest, but which included a realistic depiction of a severe and rather prolonged calamity. Throughout this scene the Scientist was absorbed in the thought that these impressions were unreal and that the pictured discord had no power over her whatever. She realized that this was literally true; and this fact was accepted by her easily and without effort, because through reason and experience she understood it thoroughly.

Presently it occurred to her that a belief of physical discord, which had claimed her attention for some hours, had no more foundation for its insistence and seemingly imperative demands than had the upheaval pictured on the screen before her. Only a clearer understanding of her true nature was needed to see herself as not a participant of the physical sense picture, from which she could as reasonably hold herself separate as she did from the action of the film shadows. Then clearly came, as they had many times before, the restful and comforting words written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Poems, p. 4):

„Love is our refuge; only with mine eye  
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall.“

Resting safely "in the secret place of the most High," in the stability and security of divine Love, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 268): "This time-world flutters in my thought as an unreal shadow, and I can only solace the sore ills of mankind by a lively battle with 'the world, the flesh and the devil,' in which Love is the liberator and gives man the victory over himself." Human sense might present to her pictures of discord and disloyalty. Human justice might temporarily assume grotesque proportions, as in an unjustifiable lawsuit. Pain, and fear, and loss might beckon insistently and demand her compliance with their terms; but the serene assurance that these were the

shadows of material thinking and not the substance of being was hers now and forever. Resolutely, she could and did detach her thought from what she had proved to be mortal illusions, and forthwith these errors lost their seeming power. The perspective changed, the emphasis shifted, the elements of a situation were re-combined as a result of her holding to the true mental image.

Jesus' human experience frequently seemed to present to him and to those about him views of strife, misunderstanding, and grave danger. It claimed to reach its climax in dishonor and the death penalty reserved for the worst criminals of his day. But, immovable in the might of Spirit, the Christ, Truth, with which he was identified was unfolding, in contrast with the deceptive shadows, the grandest lessons of Life and Love the world has ever known. As Christ Jesus reassuringly said to his disciples, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

This illumination of human consciousness, changing the basis of thinking from the mortal to the divine, brought new life and hope to mankind, but as centuries passed the improved vision was again darkened, until the Christ, Truth, was but faintly discerned. The result was that for a time spiritual healing was largely lost to humanity. Christianity could not dispense with that which was essential to its vitality. A change came in the nineteenth century. Catching, like a sweet strain of music, the motive and method of the great Master, Mrs. Eddy learned to emulate his healing. Later there came to her the full effulgence of the revelation of scientific Christianity. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901, in eager humility and adoration, she utters the prayer (p. 34), "Give us, dear God, again on earth the lost chord of Christ."

Insistence on the might of Spirit provides the leverage by which the seemingly immovable laws of matter are annulled. Applied to the crux of every human situation, this is the critical point where mental reliance changes from the outward modes of suppositional matter to the eternal, yet ever fresh modes of Spirit. These two standpoints are typified by dark, desolate, and barren materiality and the radiance of spiritual understanding.

The lesson Christ Jesus and Mrs. Eddy lived to teach is that spiritual understanding avails practically, and that it operates through reason and revelation, logic and love, up to the point where it enables us mentally to detach ourselves from the illusions of sense and to identify ourselves with the realities of Soul. By studying the teachings and following the example of the Master, who proved the spiritual power of God, and by gaining an understanding of Christian Science, we prove the power of Truth and reap the fruition of each spiritual step actually taken.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## Autumn Crocus

HIDDEN under autumn's dress  
Is your timid loveliness.  
Your shy lavender and white  
Bloom before the winter's blight;  
Though the leafy bonfires burn,  
You have promised spring's return.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTH  
With  
Key to the Scriptures  
by  
Mary Baker Eddy

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Seamen Picket Boston Waterfront;  
El Extension to Medford Proposed

## Boston Today

Seamen Begin  
Picketing Docks

Indications that Boston's waterfront will be the scene of a protracted strike appeared today as pickets began marching and two steamship lines announced embargoes on cargo.

Officials of the Luckenbach Lines stated that they would accept no further shipments at the company's terminals in Boston. The American Hawaiian Line announced a virtual embargo by informing shippers that on account of the strike delays in delivery would be likely.

The strike committee of the radical Seamen's Defense Committee met this afternoon to assign pickets to every American flag ship in Boston harbor. Pickets were given identification cards and buttons and were ordered not to intimidate workers, not to set foot on private property nor to carry placards.

All unlicensed personnel from American ships, members of the International Seamen's Union, are included in the strike which now threatens to tie up the waterfront. Bennett Murphy of Lynn, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee in Boston, representing the membership of the International Seamen's Union, said this afternoon: "It is a strike in sympathy with our brethren on the west coast; also, one to weld the organizations of the east and west coast together into one unit whose members will receive the rights they are entitled to."

"All members of the International Seamen's Union were represented at the meeting held last night in the rooms of the Marine Firemen, Boilers, and Waterenders Union, and all branches of labor on American vessels are affected."

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, when questioned this morning, said that he has been in touch with William Green, president of the A. F. of L., but declared that he would not interfere in the local waterfront disturbance unless "the situation grows worse."

In Charlestown, at the Mystic and Hoosac docks where a general tie-up had been predicted, only one of the seven or eight vessels failed to leave on schedule today. This was the Quaker City of the Collins Line, which was delayed from sailing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a "sit-down" strike. A second attempt to depart at midnight last night was stopped by port authorities because the Quaker City was still five members short. Police arrested five men on charges of drunkenness who were removed from the ship and replaced by new workers. The vessel did not sail, however.

Ships in Boston threatened or directly affected by the strike were:

Dorothy Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Line, at Commercial wharf. Scheduled to sail tomorrow.

William Luckenbach—Shifted from Hoosac Docks in Charlestown to Pier No. 4, New York, New Haven & Hartford docks in South Boston today. Not scheduled to sail before next week.

Arzonan of the American Hawaiian Line, at Commonwealth pier. Entire crew of 30 men on strike.

Quaker City of the Collins Line, at Pier No. 43, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown—Tied up by walk-out.

Oakmar of the Collins Line, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant, East Boston—Tied up by the strike.

Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines at East Boston—Fire crew walked out, preventing shifting the vessel to India Wharf today.

Officials of the line stated that the scheduled sailing at 5:30 tonight for New York would not be made.

City of St. Louis of the Savannah Line, at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown—Due to sail late this afternoon for Savannah via New York. Officials of the company have to sail the vessel.

Rumors that Harry Bridges, leader of 37,000 West Coast waterfront strikers, would be deported as an alien were denied in Washington this morning at Department of Labor offices. Mr. Bridges, who has taken out his first naturalization papers, cannot be deported unless he advocates the overthrow of the government, which, the Labor Department asserts, he has not done.

## Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Boston and Vicinity:** Possibility of showers late today and early tonight, probably continuing Wednesday. Some light rain, with cold late tonight; moderate to fresh, southerly winds shifting to west or northwest early Wednesday. Main: Rain tonight and Wednesday, probably changing to snow Thursday morning, with cold late tonight; much colder Wednesday night. Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning changing to snow Thursday morning, with cold late tonight; much colder Wednesday night. Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning, with cold late tonight; much colder Wednesday night. Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to west or northwest Wednesday morning and overcast weather with rain tonight and probably Wednesday night.

## Official Temperatures

|              | A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F  | G  | H  | I  | J  | K  | L  | M  | N  | O  | P  | Q  | R  | S  | T  | U  | V  | W  | X  | Y  | Z  |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boston       | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Berkeley     | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Chicago      | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Denver       | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Helen        | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Jacksonville | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Kansas City  | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Los Angeles  | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Miami        | 74 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 |

A—S. E. T. Nov. 3.

B—Minimum, Nov. 2.

## High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:07 p. m.; Wednesday, 2:47 a. m.; night, 9:4 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Five Groups Involved  
In Docks Situation

HERE are the unions involved in the growing strike threat along Boston's waterfront:

1. Eastern and Gulf Sailors Association: Seamen's unit for deck hands and sailors of the International Seamen's Union.
2. The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tender Union: Fire room or "below decks" unit of the International Seamen's Union.
3. Marine Cooks and Stewards Union: Third unit of the International Seamen's Union taking in members of the crew not eligible for the other units.
4. Seamen's Defense Committee: Leftist group of the union membership and includes members of each of the previously mentioned units of the International Seamen's Union.
5. International Longshoremen's Association: Takes in about 3000 waterfront workers, including longshoremen and checkers.

Port Business  
Rise Continues

Boston's port trade up-bound escalator continued to roll to new high marks for port business last week according to the following figures issued by Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard.

|                                        | Last Wk.    | Same Wk.    | Gain      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Imports for consumption                | \$2,371,530 | \$2,171,530 | \$200,000 |
| Imports from warehouse for consumption | 468,264     | 406,264     | 62,000    |
| Duties collected                       | 563,685     | 524,379     | 39,306    |

Holiday Buying  
Boom Is Forecast

Boston Christmas shoppers will buy more and higher-priced merchandise than in any year since 1929 in the opinion of P. A. O'Connell, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A survey of the first four days of E. T. Slatery's annual sale was the basis of Mr. O'Connell's prediction today.

Customers are buying more American goods, more "half-size" dresses and more dresses of at least one price level higher than at this time last year, said Mr. O'Connell. The evening gown trade started earlier than usual and has continued steadily. Women are also going in for dressy afternoon dresses, evening gowns which last year would have been considered definitely expensive, and costume gowns.

"This outstanding trend toward better quality is one of the most hopeful signs of all," said Mr. O'Connell, "for it means that the consuming public is now getting better value for the money spent. Good quality garments give the most service and most satisfaction per dollar of expenditure, and also, since such goods are made only by skilled workmen who command fair wages, quality goods also ensure satisfactory working conditions for American labor."

Cunarder Arrives  
In Time for Voters

Docking shortly before noon today, the Cunard steamer Lancastria completed a race against time for some 48 citizens of Boston and the surrounding country—for today is election day.

The trip to Boston, via Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, was scheduled to be made by the Scythia. In a last-minute change, passengers and cargo were transferred to the Lancastria.

Wet weather, carrying storms, gales and fogs simultaneously, greeted the vessel when it reached open seas. During the trip to Galway, passengers experienced nothing but high seas.

As cargo was being loaded at Galway the barometer began to fall. Capt. Edward Edkin immediately ordered the Lancastria to cease loading and put to sea. The entrance to the port is narrow, and poor harborage in case of storm. Forty-eight bales of wool were left.

During the crossing, according to one entry in the ship's log, a "whole gale" made one day memorable in a period of bad weather. In sea-going parlance, a "whole gale" signifies the storm's full force.

After reaching Boston's lower harbor, the Lancastria was delayed three hours while port officials made minute inspection. Scheduled to have docked at 8 o'clock this morning, it was nearly noon before the gangplank was lowered to permit ballot-anxious citizens to touch land.

Mother and Son Attend  
N. H. State University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 3.—A mother and son attend the University of New Hampshire here. Mrs. Georgia Mitchell Georts of Alton is now a senior, while her 19-year-old son Conrad is a member of the freshman class.

During high school days this mother and son attended school at the same time. During those years Mrs. Georts found sufficient time outside her studies to take care of a family of eight. She completed her high school education in three years. After graduating from the University of New Hampshire next spring Mrs. Georts plans to attend medical school before entering the professional world.

Rapid Transit  
To Medford Urged

Hopes for a \$5,000,000 rapid transit extension to Medford from Sullivan Square appeared promising today as the Metropolitan District Commission planning board planned to submit its recommendations to the next General Court. The extension plan, proposed by Charles T. Day, state Senator from Medford, was turned down two years ago, and last year was given to the commission to study.

The improvement which has long been urged by the business and political interests of Medford and other communities in the same area, would follow the same plan carried out for Dorchester rapid transit several years ago by employing a railroad right of way.

Under the plan the elevated trains would descend to the Boston & Maine tracks beyond Sullivan Square and proceed to Medford Junction beyond Wellington and then go over the tracks of the present Medford branch of the railroad. Acquisition of the railroad right of way would cost about \$700,000, and land damages about \$120,000, it is believed.

Underpasses would be constructed at Spring street, Glenwood and Middlesex avenues. Plans call for a terminal area on Riverside avenue, Medford, where buses would be available for Winchester, Stoneham, East Arlington, West Medford and West Somerville. Widening of the railroad bridge at East Somerville over the Mystic river is called for in the plans.

'Aviator' Icarus  
Topic of New Play

Coincident with the exhibition of aircraft history now being held at the Boston Public Library, the South End Community Theater has begun work on a play about the first and most famous aviator the world has ever known.

The first air-minded gentleman's name was Icarus, and his first and last flying venture ended in a tailspin. The crash-up occurred when the tallow with which his father Daedalus had fastened the feathers of birds, to form the wings which he had melted in the sun. An artist's conception of this first air tragedy occupies a prominent place in the library exhibition.

The legend has inspired many dramas. The one which the South End Theater will present was written by Laura de Bosis and was translated from the Italian by Blanche Yurka of stage and screen fame.

After the Greek manner, the action of the play is continuous, and a speaking chorus of about 15 girls and women will be used. The rehearsals are being held at the South End House, 20 Union Park, on Fridays at 7:30, and all who are interested in taking part in the play are invited to attend. The production is sponsored by the Adult Recreation project, drama division, under the Works Progress Administration.

Potato Crop in N. H.  
Puts 43 in 300 Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 3.—Forty-three New Hampshire farmers have gained membership for 1936 in the 300-bushel potato club with an average yield among them of 400 bushels, second only to the all-time high of nine bushels more in 1934.

E. J. Corbett, Colebrook farmer, heads the members with a yield of 521 bushels to an acre. Though the potato acreage in New Hampshire has declined 47 per cent in the past 35 years, the yield is now about 40 per cent over that of 1900. The 300-bushel club has striven to summarize the best practices of successful potato growers.

Waltham to Restrict Liquor  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 3.—Joseph H. O'Neill, chairman of the license commission, stated today there will be no permits issued next year for the sale of liquor on Sunday, if the city votes for license today. Under the present rule restaurants and hotels may sell liquor after 1 p. m., but so many complaints of alleged violations of the rule have been received, according to Mr. O'Neill, that the board feels justified in establishing the new rule.

**Theaters**  
COLONIAL—"Tonight at Eight-Thirty": "Ways and Means," "Still Life" and "Family Album." Plays by Rod Goward. First appearance of the dramatic in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence, 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30. "Hands Across the Sea," "The Astonished Heart" and "Red Poppy."

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Sperkac, 8:30. "The Boy Meets Girl" by C. L. Hopper here. Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' novel. 8:30.

MOVIES  
FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10. Also "The Boy Meets Girl" by C. L. Hopper here. Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' novel. 8:30.

TRENTON—"Rhodes the Diamond Master," with Walter Hutton, 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15. Also "The Boy Meets Girl" by C. L. Hopper here. Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' novel. 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "The Sign of the Cross," 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—"Give Me Your Heart," with Kay Francis, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "The Boy Meets Girl" by C. L. Hopper here. Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' novel. 8:30.

Also "Stage Struck," featuring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30.

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Fleet of Buses  
Takes Ware River  
Workers to Vote

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP).—Nearly 500 workmen employed on the Metropolitan water supply project in the Ware and Swift River valleys were being transported in a fleet of 15 chartered buses to Boston to vote this afternoon.

H. J. Johnson, an official of the New England Transportation Company at Hartford, Conn., who authorized the sending of the buses out of the Springfield and Worcester terminals of the company, said that he did not know who made the arrangements, since they had come to him "through a third party." Employees at the Springfield terminal said they acted on Mr. Johnson's instruction and could give no further details.

The buses were to leave Ware, Palmer and Athol between 2 and 4 p. m., and the passengers were to be returned to those communities after leaving Boston at 8 p. m.

Although unconfirmed reports from Springfield stated that two young men arranged for the buses over long-distance telephone with officials in the Democratic State Headquarters in Boston, the headquarters here denied all knowledge of the transaction.

WPA officials at the Park Square Building could not credit the report and said they believed it was Republican propaganda. They telephoned to Harry Erlich, WPA chief in Springfield. He said he knew nothing of the buses.

N. E. Paid \$11,849  
Under Soil Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Allen W. Manchester, northeastern director, announced today total payments to New England under the soil conservation program amounted to \$11,849.61 on Oct. 28.

He said 64 checks, amounting to \$2,431.11, had been sent to Maine farmers, and 97 checks, totaling \$9,418.50, to Connecticut farmers.

Vermonters participating in the program will receive payments within a few days, he added, and payments to Massachusetts farmers probably will be mailed within a week. Mr. Manchester said applications from Rhode Island and New Hampshire farmers had not been received yet.

**What—When—Where**  
In and Around Boston Tonight

MEMORIAL—"Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," starring Gladys George, 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Stage: Red Nichols and his cast of 40 entertainers.

PARAMOUNT AND PERWAY—Shirley Temple in "Dimples," 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Paramount: 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15, 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Proper," with Irene S. Cobb, 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Two Hearts in Bondage," 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

UPTOWN—"Swing Time," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hearts in Bondage," 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

EXETER—"Yellowstone," featuring Henry Fonda and Judith Barrett, 2:10, 4:10, 7:10. Also "The White Angel," starring Kay Francis and Ian Hunter, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATRE—"Washington in Virginia," "Easy Aces," "Pardon My Strain," 8:30.

UNIVERSITY—"Give Me Your Heart," with Kay Francis, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also "The Boy Meets Girl" by C. L. Hopper here. Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' novel. 8:30.

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## Radio Programs

On Page 10

## America Votes



The Polling Place  
Schoolhouse, New Ashford, Does Double Duty

Vote of 300,000  
Responds to Best  
Recorded Weather

Aroused by a host of important issues, piqued by many hotly contested races, and encouraged by the warmest Nov. 3 ever recorded by the United States Weather Bureau, Boston voters went to the polls in unprecedented numbers today. Early reports indicated a total vote above 300,000.

Only a few untoward incidents were reported in the polling, which police officials said was at once larger and quieter than at previous elections.

When the polls opened, thermometers registered 64 degrees above zero. At 1:30 this afternoon, the mercury had climbed to 74. This was one degree warmer than the 73 marked up Nov. 3, 1927, the previous high mark.

With registrations soaring to 452,930 and topping all previous highs, party workers did not have long to wait this morning for proofs that they were to witness today probably the largest turnout of Hub voters in all the three centuries that popular mandates have been sought on the shores of old Massachusetts Bay. In many polling places there were voters on hand waiting for the doors to open at 8 a. m.

How the voting would go, nobody could say, but election officials recently estimated that registration in Boston stood at 70 per cent Democratic, 30 per cent Republican. This was a 10 per cent drop from the 80 per cent Democratic majority registered in 1922.

One of the first surveys of voting today was made by Police Superintendent Edward J. Fallon. After a speedy visit to representative polling locations among Boston's 388 such voting places.

In Ward 21, which lies between Brighton and Allston, there were evidence that the promised Republican contingent of private detectives were present. Republicans announced last week that they would challenge the right of many Ward 21 residents to vote because of alleged illegal registrations.

And today a Burns detective, employed by the Republicans at Precinct 18, reported he was attacked by several Democrats, two of whom he informed G. O. P. headquarters were taken to hospitals. Later it was reported that a Republican checker in Precinct 1 was attacked. Injuries in all cases were said to be slight.

Acting on information secured by their private detectives, the Republican State Committee asked Boston police for special reserves in Ward 21.

By 1:30 p. m. this temperature had climbed to 74 degrees, an all-time record for this date so far as weather bureau records were concerned.

**Weather Generally Good**  
This favorable weather appeared to be general over New England. Likewise was voting heavy beyond previous experience.

In Connecticut, where 750,000 were eligible to vote, it was predicted that 700,000 would go to the polls. Both sides claimed a victory, neither by a very wide margin.

Although the Connecticut campaign dragged over several months, gaining its first impetus even before Col. Frank Knox, the G. O. P. vice-presidential nominee, invaded the State late in August. The State had been traditionally Republican until six years ago when Wilbur L. Cross, retired Dean of the Yale graduate school, was elected governor. His service to the State apparently was pleasing for he was returned to the office three times.

Today he sought re-election for the fourth time, and he sought to carry President Roosevelt along with him.

Governor Cross, always popular in Connecticut, had to wait five minutes at the polls today before he could vote, so heavy was the voting in New Haven.

In Connecticut, of course, the Democratic vote is augmented by the large blocs of factory workers who have been attracted to the New Deal. Until the final stages of the campaign Republicans seemed un-

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New England's  
Fight at Polls  
Is Many-Edged

Has Not Only Federal but  
State and Local Prob-  
lems to Solve

## Huge Vote Indicated

Massachusetts and Connecti-  
cut Play Vital Part in  
National Field

First New England returns  
follow:

|--|--|







## Nations Declared As Economically Moving Far Apart

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 3 (AP)—Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, German economist, declared today that although nations are "physically coming closer together" they are "spiritually and economically moving farther apart."

Speaking at chapel services at Middlebury College, Dr. Bonn, now connected with the school of economics at the University of London, said the strongest of all modern movements is the growth of nationalism due to the adoption by nations of the philosophy of self-determination.

"It is this force coupled with the growth of democracy and the borrowing of European culture by backward nations which is producing a breaking of empires on a very large scale," he asserted. "Colonies are freeing themselves politically by adopting the culture and customs of their mother country."

"In the future it will not only be harder to conquer colonies but it will be doubly hard to hold and rule them after annexation."

The disintegration of economic ties between nations, he maintained, is due largely to the fact that strong nations as well as weak ones have adopted economic strategem of devaluing their national currency in order to increase exports and imports. This policy, he added, has led to economic insecurity on a vast scale.

## Tilden Election Rumor Brought \$5 Tip to Boy

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Col. Walter W. Bullen of this city recalled today how an inaccurate election bulletin in another hotly contested national contest 60 years ago earned him a \$5 tip.

Then a messenger in a Hartford telegraph office, he delivered a dispatch at midnight to the late A. E. Burr, the editor of the Hartford Times, reporting that Samuel J. Tilden had been elected President.

Mr. Burr, a Tilden supporter, gave him \$5.

Three hours later, Colonel Bullen said, he delivered another message, this one reporting correctly the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.

"I suppose you want your \$5 back," Colonel Bullen recalled saying. "No, you can keep the money, Conny," the editor replied. "It was worth \$5 to think for a few hours that Tilden had won."

## Lecture Tour Visitors Summoned By WPA to Inspect Sewing Project

More than 1500 men and women will be found sewing at the Army Base, South Boston, when the lecture tour group, headed by Mrs. Inez Tehan, visits the sewing project there on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5th, at 2 o'clock.

The lecture tour, sponsored by the adult recreation project of the Works Progress Administration, is open to the public free of charge. (Transfer to a City Point car at Summer street, and get off at the Army Base.)

Two floors of the building are occupied by tailors and seamstresses who make garments for the poor and needy of Boston. They represent a portion of the 2850 persons engaged on this project.

In quantity, but not stereotyped. All sorts and types of garments are made—dresses, night shirts and underwear for men; suits, aprons and dresses for women; everything that a child could wear, from tiny dresses for girls to tailored suits for little boys, provided in a variety of individual patterns, and suitable to all ages.

For this is no workshop in which stereotyped garments are turned out by the thousand, to stamp the wearer as a "charity case." Instead, it is a modern plant, in which attractive and well-styled clothing is made by people who have learned to become expert through this period of employment.

Those are given work on the project who are unable to find jobs elsewhere, and they are keeping their families and dependents from need until private industry provides for them.

Distribution. The garments, when they are finished, are sent from the Army Base to the commodity distribution division at Park Square, and through this department they are redistributed to commodity stations throughout the city. About 12,000 garments are manufactured and sent out weekly.

At the sewing room for the handicapped, people who are unable to keep up the swift pace of modern industry are given suitable work to their physical abilities.

This is one of 25 units in Boston where garments are made for the needy. The project is in charge of Mrs. Catherine Ahearn, who selects the patterns and the materials from which the clothing is fashioned.

Barber Arrives At 2 A. M. to Vote

By the Associated Press  
New Britain, Conn., Nov. 3  
ANGELO BLANCATO, a barber, wanted a moment of an opportunity to vote today.

At 2 a. m. he appeared on the steps of a first ward polling place and there he sat, wrapped in a blanket, until 6 a. m., when the polls opened.



# Worcester Salt

The SALTIER salt you ever tasted

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

## Moth Made Flight, Mexico to Maine

By the Associated Press  
Augusta, Maine, Nov. 3  
R. H. B. PEIRSON, state entomologist, said today a large moth with battered wings had been captured here after a flight of "at least 2200 miles."

Dr. Peirson said the moth, known as *Thysania Zenoia*, a "native" of Mexico and Central and South America, probably was forced down after the long flight.

"The insect," he said, "is not known to exist anywhere else. It is known to fly for long distances. The wings of such a moth are of various shades of brown, and when extended they have a spread of five inches."

## Vote of 300,000 Responds to Best Recorded Weather

(Continued From Page 2)  
Ward 21 from 2 o'clock on today. They said they had been informed that illegal registrants in that district were promised hired thugs would protect them after that hour.

Republicans also informed police that 75 men had been assembled in the Brighton district and that a pitched battle between workers of the two parties was feared.

It was in Ward 21 that the Republican committee appointed to clean up voting lists claimed they had found the most evidences of illegal registering. They succeeded in barring some 50 persons from the voting lists and have promised to protest several hundred additional ones after the election.

Illustrative of the heavy voting in precinct 3 in Brookline. This is located on Washington Street near Brookline Village and is normally heavily Republican.

Between 7 and 10 this morning it was reported by watchers that 1000 votes were cast. This is about the number usually cast during a whole day of voting. On this basis, workers from both parties familiar with the scene forecast that 2000 votes would be cast in that one precinct.

This Brookline section is, of course, largely residential and the early voting was mostly women. Police officers assigned to the polling places found their services were required more in keeping infants amused while their mothers voted than in enforcing order within the polls.

## Horse-Drawn Fire Engines Entering New Fields

Even in small towns gasoline is providing the power to move equipment to fires while old-time engines are serving various purposes including that of a heating plant for a New Hampshire family.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST RUMNEY, N. H., Nov. 3.—Remember the snow-white pair that pulled the local fire engine in East Andover, not so many years ago? Nostrils aquiver, mane and tail at full mast, hoofs striking sparks from stones in the road, they took all corners with the engine on two wheels, a cloud of smoke belching from the nickel-plated funnel and volunteer firemen leaning well to port to keep her afloat.

Dolly and Molly, (or was it Dynamite and Ginger) went to the Old Horse's Home to spend the rest of their days, but what happened to the engine? Throughout New England, horse-drawn fire vehicles were gradually replaced during the period 1918 to 1925—just as quickly as firemen could be persuaded the gasoline engines would respond as quickly to the crank as the horses did to the gong. Today, few departments still keep their old steam engines. Most of them were "junked" when new equipment came into use.

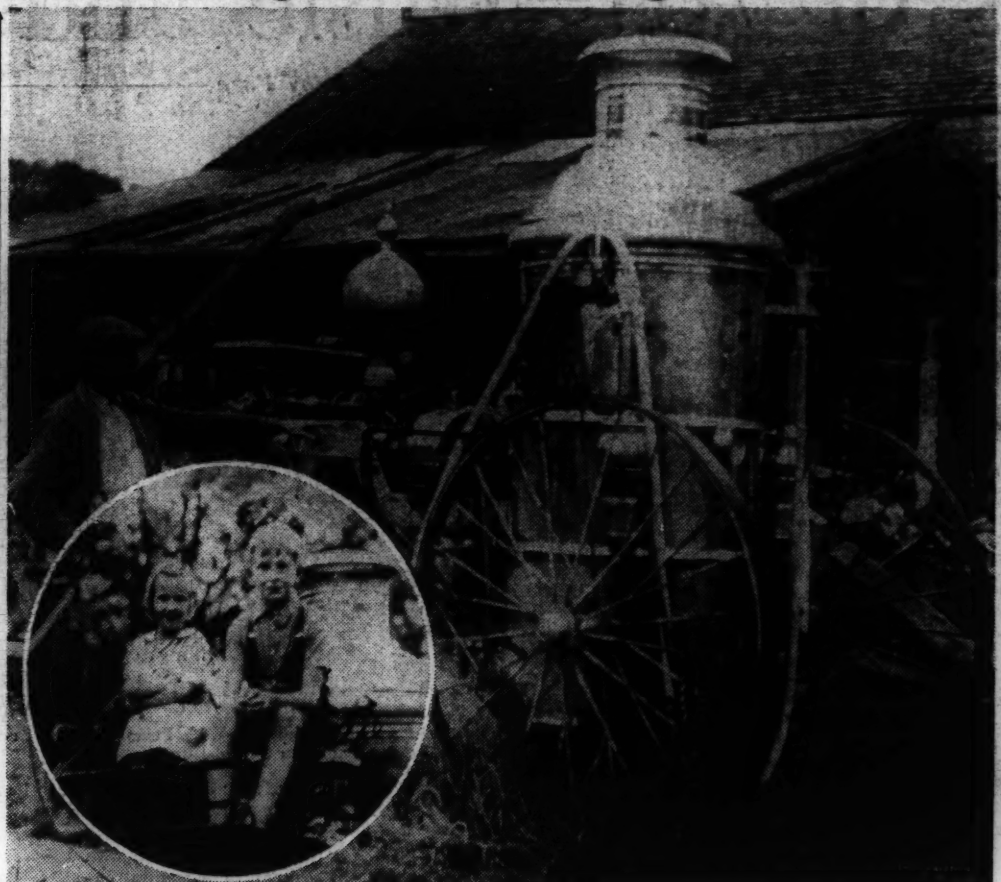
Gone to Museums

Not a few have been relegated to museums, and Franklin Institute in Philadelphia has a beautiful one, almost new. It served that city a year or so just before the switch-over and now forms the central attraction in an exhibit illustrating the progress from earliest fire equipment to modern fire trucks.

Another is serving a contractor in Bridgeport, Conn., to pump water from newly dug cellars. He has it on a trailer that can be attached to the rear axle of his car.

Probably the most novel use of all was conceived by H. E. Paige of West Rumney who intends hitching up his firewagon to the family heating plant. "I can get up a full load of steam in about 20 minutes with a few sticks and things," explained Mr. Paige. "It's really a very efficient source for either heat or power. Of course, I won't need all the steam she'll be capable of producing, but I've got a scheme to tone her down. I had the gauge up to 100 pounds pressure in a very short time this summer, and then the safety valve blew off."

Mr. Paige worked for a road construction contractor last year and accepted the pump in lieu of wages. According to Chief Cornelius E. Sears of the Claremont Fire Department, the steam pump was purchased by the town of Claremont, N. H., in October, 1884, from the



Ready to Heat a New Hampshire Home  
H. E. Paige of West Rumney Pointing to Inlet Hose of Old Pump He Took in Trade. In Circle Are the Two Paige Youngsters Waiting for an 'Alarm'

Sully Steam Fire Engine Company. It cost the town \$275 and replaced two hand pumps used by the department up to that time. One of these was sold to the Cambridge Massachusetts Veterans Firemen's Association about 1890. It is now known as "The Red Jacket" and is still used at firemen's musters around Boston. On such occasions "The Red Jacket" usually brings in the prize money for picturesque display. Forty men are needed to operate the pump.

Mr. Paige's steamer was sold to the contractor only three years ago. He used it for a long while to keep the water hot for winter cement mixing. When in its prime, says Chief Sears, it pumped once for 13 consecutive hours. Still in the department is an old hand engine or "hub," not much larger than a boy's play car, built by a town resident, Abraham Fisher, in 1800. It is one of the oldest in the country and will still pump water.

But lest the reader get the impression the Claremont Fire Department is behind the times in equipment, let it be said that there are now three modern fire pumps taking the place once held exclusively by the shiny nickel-plated, iron-shod "heating plant" in the backyard of the Paige homestead.

for use in case of an emergency. It'll cost you \$3 if you've no other way of getting one.

## Father Approved It

A mother with three teenage daughters to clothe brought out a winter coat she'd just bought for one of them . . . for our inspection. It seems that father has approved of the selection because of the price (and with three clothes-conscious girls to provide for who wouldn't be price-conscious!) mother liked it because of its quality, and the girl "went" for it because of its style. We had to admit there was a lot of dash to it, and a distinctly informal air . . . yet it was a bit dressy, too. It hung down straight, but had plenty of swing (if we say that we're afraid you'll get the idea that it's that good old stand-by, the Princess fashion, and it's not a bit like it). The sleeves were wide and full with a lot of stitching on the very wide cuff, and wide slit pockets to take care of the youthful desire to tuck along with both hands shoved down in as far as possible! And the cuffs had big pompon buttons of fur that matched the voluminous lapin collar. It felt as if there'd be plenty of warmth in it, too . . . even if she's one of those who are relegated to the ranks of the rumble seat as she whizzes around town. It comes in

natural, green, and rust, and the collar may also be had in wolf and raccoon. The price remains the same, though . . . \$29.95 (no wonder father approved!). In the Junior Deb shop at Conrad's.

## Those Hair Nets

Again we remind you that Filene's is offering their regular \$1 size box of National hair nets for 60 cents . . . a special they let you indulge in just for a week, every so often. And goodness knows somebody must wear them . . . because the girl told us they were fortified with something like 6000 boxes, which they expected "would be lapped right up." But if it's white, gray or lavender that you want, then you'll have to pay a bit more (for being different) . . . 79 cents a box. You can phone in for them if you like.

## Philatelic Scarfs

Providing, of course, that you are a philatelist, you can now wear your hobby around your neck . . . if you acquire one of the "Morning Mail" scarves at Jordan's accessories counter. Because these silk scarves have stamps from here, there and everywhere spilled all over them. Another one of Schiaparelli's ideas . . . by the way. For an even \$2. J. T. (A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

## New England's Fight at Polls Is Local as Well as National

(Continued From Page 2)  
able to make serious inroads on this vote, but emergence of the social security issue with its charges of heavy taxes and its alleged concomitants of registration of workers and the issuance of numbered identification tags, caused an uproar in Connecticut.

Democrats made hasty replies, but the net effect was believed by political observers to be in favor of the G. O. P.

45,000 More Voters  
Rhode Island had 350,000 registered to vote today. This was 45,000 more than for any previous election and early reports told of exceptionally heavy polling.

Long lines of men and women stood at precinct polling places in many towns throughout the forenoon. This was the first year that Rhode Islanders used the new voting machines and they appeared to enjoy the experience.

Observers for both parties agreed that the voting was faster with the machines.

The weather was fine and warm, bringing out a strong housewives' vote, party workers said.

Both sides claimed a victory. William A. Shawcross, chairman of the Democratic state committee, predicted the largest majority for the President and Democratic state candidates ever accorded the party.

Pierce H. Brereton, chairman of the Republican state organization, said, "We will sweep the state and take the city of Providence."

An unknown quantity in the Rhode Island picture was the Union party. Coughlin Wildly Acclaimed

Whenever the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin visited the Providence sector he was met with wild acclaim and it is understood that he himself considers "Little Rhodes" one of his strongholds. It is significant that during his last Providence visit, only last week, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin stated that his information was that the heavy registrations were caused by women and that they would vote for Governor Landon.

It is believed by some observers in Rhode Island that the Union party strength will swing the vote to Governor Landon.

Security Issue a Lively One  
The social security issue, too, found fertile ground in Rhode Island. Republican newspapers have made it the nub of their attack for the past week.

The Republican majority in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont was conceded even by Democratic leaders.

Interest in politics is keen in New Hampshire where state issues are involved, but in Maine the mandate given in the state elections of the middle of September apparently are accepted as final. Interest in the Presidential poll has lagged.

In Portland, where Governor Landon made one of his early campaign appeals, there was a steady march to the polls. It even exceeded the early morning count of the state election. At the noon hour upward of 8000

votes had been cast, the Associated Press reported, compared with 7000 at the same time in September. The polls were opened an hour earlier, however.

## Strike in Providence Found Spreading Slowly

The marine strike in Providence, says an Associated Press report, spread slowly today as crews of two incoming ships joined the 50 or more seamen who already have quit their jobs. In addition to 31 members of the Standard Oil tanker Atlas who struck last night, the deck crew of the collier Swiftlight struck early today. The latter were replaced with other seamen, however, and the collier sailed later for Port Arthur, Texas.

The Atlas, which has only engineers, mates and a pumper aboard, is due to sail from port tomorrow.

## Mrs. Coolidge Votes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of former President Coolidge, voted today in a schoolhouse a stone's throw from "The Beeches"—the spacious home she boarded up just a year ago.

Four years ago she and the former President walked together to the little schoolhouse and stood in line with their neighbors, waiting their turn to vote. Mrs. Coolidge now lives here with a friend, Mrs. Florence B. Adams.

## Heavy Vote in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3 (AP)—The outpouring of voters in practically all precincts up to noon appeared to justify predictions that 90 per cent of the city's 69,000 registered vote would be cast before the polls close at 8 p. m. Chairman of both major political parties were in agreement that the vote would be the heaviest in the city's history.

Children Love Crabmeat. And It's A Great Favorite With Men!

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.

## THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Write for FREE Recipe Book  
MITSUBISHI CO., 10 B'way, N. Y.  
417 Montgomery St., San Francisco  
Exchange Bldg., Seattle

## In and About Boston Shops

Blue Italian skies, pergolas, an ancient house of worship, Palermo bay, a stone and wrought iron wellhead, shafts of sunlight beating down on tinted tile pavements . . . All this sounds like something out of a travel booklet, doesn't it? But it isn't . . . it's merely our way of giving you a thumbnail description of Esther Abelson's new linen shop at 226 Boylston street. Perhaps you didn't even know she'd moved; the change was so recent . . . just a week ago, to be exact.

And perhaps you're wondering how she could bear to leave such an attractive location as the one she moved from. If you'll cease all the wondering business, once you've had a glimpse of her new shop. Because it's nothing more or less than a bit of the Old World and all its artistry . . . as interpreted by that clever architect, Reginald Chandler of Hingham, who, by the way would no doubt experience more than a bit of inner satisfaction were he to see himself in an inconspicuous spot there one of these days, and just listen to the "oh's" and "ah's" of appreciation on the part of the many people who . . . after daily viewing so much of our ultra-modern modernistic work . . . immediately respond to the seeming depth, quiet, and solidity of the imaginative architectural details found throughout the entire shop.

Old Donkey Cart  
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A 'Receptive' Bracelet  
Personally, it makes no difference at all how they give us money this Christmas, but really, quite the most unique way we know of to present money is in a bracelet. We came across at the jewelry counter at R. H. Sears. The bracelet itself is a gold or silver color link affair, and dangling down in a most nonchalant manner is a small cylinder, into which Uncle Edgar could (if he only would!) tuck a five dollar bill. Or a ten . . . or even a twenty for that matter. (After he's it's ready to be playmate about the matter, so long as it's Uncle Edgar's money we're giving away!) Then, too, the bracelet will come in handy during the party season, for those evenings when you don't want to truck along a purse, but still you feel that you might meet up with a need for a little money during the course of the evening. So you can tuck a dollar in it (You see we're down to a lone dollar now that it's your own money),

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Blue Italian skies, pergolas, an ancient house of worship, Palermo bay, a stone and wrought iron wellhead, shafts of sunlight beating down on tinted tile pavements . . . All this sounds like something out of a travel booklet, doesn't it? But it isn't . . . it's merely our way of giving you a thumbnail description of Esther Abelson's new linen shop at 226 Boylston street. Perhaps you didn't even know she'd moved; the change was so recent . . . just a week ago, to be exact.

And perhaps you're wondering how she could bear to leave such an attractive location as the one she moved from. If you'll cease all the wondering business, once you've had a glimpse of her new shop. Because it's nothing more or less than a bit of the Old World and all its artistry . . . as interpreted by that clever architect, Reginald Chandler of Hingham, who, by the way would no doubt experience more than a bit of inner satisfaction were he to see himself in an inconspicuous spot there one of these days, and just listen to the "oh's" and "ah's" of appreciation on the part of the many people who . . . after daily viewing so much of our ultra-modern modernistic work . . . immediately respond to the seeming depth, quiet, and solidity of the imaginative architectural details found throughout the entire shop.

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10 OUNCE TUMBLER 14¢

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Made from a Betty Crocker Recipe

EACH 29¢

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DOZ. 12 1/2



# Jews of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

## Berlin's Musical Season Begins

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

AT THE beginning of this season the Berlin Staatsoper found itself in a unique position. Nearly all the scenic equipment that was to have been used for the present repertory disappeared in a fire. As, however, most of the old scenery was sadly out of date, the contrivances were to the advantage of the theater. The opportunity was seized upon and in a few days four operas were provided with new sets. These were "Butterfly," "Traviata," "Bohème" and Paul Gräner's "Schrin and Gertraude."

In the musical life of Germany Paul Gräner is an extremely influential man. As chairman of the committee for German professional composers and as vice-president of the Reichsmusikkammer he holds in cultural activities. As a practicing musician he is the most prominent of those who have been placed in the forefront by the Third Reich. For more than 20 years his operas have been included in the repertories of the German stages and his "Schrin and Gertraude" has seen a number of performances. The text of this opera is a comedy by Ernst Hardt which some years ago had a success. It is a dramatization of an old legend of the Thüringen Count von Gleichen.

Apart from a few passages the material is genuine comedy stuff and might well have been adapted to a modern "Rossiniade." Gräner is a pure lyricist. He riots in sound and melody. He resolves complex situations into vocal ensembles, avoids grotesque musical effects and draws buffoonery from the most delicate feeling. The positive value of his work lies in his ability to construct small forms and also in the fact that his vocal passages are genuine singing parts. With its soft plastic lines and colors this music belongs to a late growth of impressionism.

Some years ago an article appeared in the "Jahrbuch für deutsche Musik" which pointed to Debussy as a distinguishing influence on German music and cited Gräner and Hindemith as prime examples. Though in the eyes of the influence he is clearly defined, Gräner's "Schrin and Gertraude" certainly shows impressionistic tendencies. The half-veiled obscurity—an improvement on his earlier works—is in direct contrast to the comic element of the libretto. Nevertheless, the two female figures give rise to one delightful passage of exotic Turkish coloring.

The performance brought out all the musical elements of the score. A newcomer stood at the conductor's desk: Johannes Schüller, from Essen. His first-rate knowledge of orchestra and stage was immediately in evidence. The Staats-Kapelle followed his precise beat; his accompaniment of vocal parts was exemplary and his tempos and dynamics well balanced. Jaro Prohaska's powerful and cleverly controlled baritone stood out in the ensemble. The voices of the two women, Käthe Heidersbach as the German and Ruth Berglund as the Turkish Countess, were hardly able to compete with him vocally. Though Josef Gielen, the talented young producer, was more conventional than his achievements in Dresden led one to expect, the production was full of humor and life.

The new production of "Butterfly" on the other hand, was scenically a thing of pure delight. This was mainly due to Emil Preterorius's décor. For once, we were given a Japan that was free from the ideas of conventional operatic stage design. The East Asiatic culture Preterorius unites the accuracy of an art historian with the imagination of the artist. Leo Blech gave a completely new reading of the score. He, too, avoided all sentimentality; eliminated what one might call the "Lehar effect" and in its place gave delicate sounds, especially in his restrained accompaniments. There were recitatives and passages, notably in the scenes between Butterfly and Sharpless, which have never been heard here to greater advantage, so perfect was their form. Two exquisite voices dominated the tone picture: Helge Rosendahl, soprano, and Maria Cebotari, mezzo-soprano, ranging up to D flat with acutest dramatic accents. With this premiere the Staatsoper

made a brilliant start to the new season. How the future will shape is as yet uncertain. In any case Clemens Krauss is forsaking Berlin in order to take up his new activities in Munich. He has already handed over the management of the Staatsoper to the Generalintendant, Heinz Tietjen. Furtwängler's return may now be merely a question of time.

Both the other opera houses opened the season under the insignia of Wagner: the Deutsches Opernhaus gave a new production of "The Flying Dutchman," while "Lohengrin" was presented anew at the Volksoper.

The first singers and instrumentalists have made their entry into the concert halls. The Philharmonic announces its usual series of subscription concerts. With such conductors as Carl Schuricht, Victor de Sabata, Wilhelm Mengelberg, Hermann Abendroth, Hans Pfitzner, Ernest Ansermet, Bernardino Molinari and Karl Böhm, and soloists like Alfred Cortot, Lubka Kolesa, Claudio Arrau, Maria Cebotari, Mariano Stabile and Walter Gieseking, these concerts will endeavor to uphold the traditional high standard of first-class international performances.

The programs show a welcome tendency to avoid the stereotyped. Instead of the usual preponderance of Beethoven, more of the moderns will be represented, among them, Stravinsky, Malipiero, Ravel and Busoni. Although Hindemith's new violin sonata will be played in Berlin by Kulenkampf his works are seldom heard. Stravinsky, however, has at last gained recognition. Some of his works will be performed at the Staatsoper, by the Radio and at the guest performances of the Russian Ballet from the Scala. The reactionary opposition to modern music appears to have given way, at any rate for these occasions.

## Symphonie Chorégraphique

By Margaret Lloyd

NEW YORK, N. Y. — MASSINE'S third essay in the choreographed symphony, set to the "Symphonie Fantastique" of Hector Berlioz, was received at the Metropolitan Opera House (Oct. 27) with that applause which that that may mean anything or nothing. It may, for one thing, mean relief after an hour's sustained attention. Or it may mean polite greeting to a popular composer returned for its fourth season. It may even mean a cordial delight in the new work.

The musicologist, watching with his ears, the treatment of the score is what matters. How nearly is it visualized according to his preconception of the program? How are melodies and rhythms used or abused? Does the action synchronize with the music?

To the balletomane, it is the intricate clockwork of ballet, the delicate precision and inner workings of its mechanics, that hold sway. Viewed as a whole by those long familiar with Berlioz's musical escape and his unaware of the techniques of ballet choreography, it is a question of putting two and two together and not making five. Can what the music alone stages in imagination be significantly expanded by the flutterings, groupings and postures of material figures on a material stage? To a lover of both dance and music, can the two separate artistic entities be correlated?

But perhaps Massine himself should be considered. If he feels symphonic music so intensely that he must perform seek its paraphrase in dance, if his ventures in the symphonie chorégraphique are opening new and greener pastures for balletic development, and if he is able to communicate something of his intent, his work must command respectful interest.

In the "Symphonie Fantastique," he starts off with a scenario handed to him on a silver platter. Not having the profundities of Brahms's Fourth to contend with, as in "Choreartium," nor the factitious ideology of Fate superimposed on Tchaikovsky's Fifth, as in "Les Présages," it is natural to expect that the present program symphony will have come nearer to being the object of his quest.

After two viewings of the new



"The Lake, Regents Park," by Eve Kirk. Awarded First Honorable Mention With Prize of \$400 in the 1936 Carnegie International Exhibition.

## The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafy

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE vitality of the foreign sections in the 1936 International Exhibition at Carnegie Institute is in contrast to the weakness of those sections a year ago.

Although the number of countries represented has shrunk from more than 20 to six, the six included have been given a coverage that is far more just in resulting estimates of contemporary European art, than that achieved through wholesale solicitation without personal selection; this year the International looks as if somebody cared.

While the international flavor,

with interweaving of French influences, may be traced through all six nationalities, one may, nevertheless, discover in the aggregate of a country's art the subtle working of its moods.

England, for instance, is reserved, a trifle aloof, guarding her emotions. Her art is clean and clear-cut when native, but occasionally leans toward vivacity of pigments when borrowed from the French, it reaches its English epitome, perhaps, in Gerald L. Brookhurst's portrait, "Armida," so clear-cut and well rounded that it seems one might pick it from the canvas; or, for greater whimsy, with feeling for polite indulgence, in "The Lady With a Wine Glass," by Augustus John, as subtly clever as the Brookhurst is forthright.

In England, as in America, there is a self-conscious art that produces synthetic pictures, notably figure compositions by William Roberts, Stanley Spencer and Harry Morley, and there is a Surrealist strain in the work of Edward Wadsworth and Tristram Hillier. The British is, in general, a studio art as opposed to the Goya-like participation in Spanish national life, so evident in the work of Solana.

French artists, also, find their emotional reactions in art for art's sake, but their section is this year one of the strongest and most provocative in the International. One finds Matisse—that master of subtle or bold detail, of color spottings and spangles—suddenly gone structural and producing in "Still-life Against the Light" a composition as solid as a Cézanne, with color used for basic

## A John Marin Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — JOHN MARIN, probably the most enthusiastically appreciated among a limited, though discriminating, following, of the water-color painters of America, is having a large retrospective exhibition of his work at the Museum of Modern Art. Considering the 160 water colors, the 20 oil paintings and the etchings and drawings on display there, one is able, or should be able, to form a conclusive opinion about him.

The Marine enthusiasts have, of course, already made up their minds, and a good deal of what they think of him does credit to their judgment and to his abilities. Marin can paint, he has an intuitive vision of the beauty of natural objects, and to say that he records that vision with startling independence of conventionalities is not to deny him his essential gift, a power of expression at once startling and inconclusive.

On the basis of a complete showing of his work, Marin epitomizes more than perhaps any other American, the transition period which began with impressionism and progressed through the movements in painting, sculpture and architecture, and the latter's striving to interpret nature with a deeper structural meaning than could be found in the painting of contemporary impressionists. He passed his formative years within earshot of the noisy controversies which took place over the merits of cubism and expressionism, and the significance of these movements was not wholly lost on his consciousness.

These modern influences Marin has turned over warily in his mind, pondering something here and a little there, and out of it all building up a philosophy for painting of his own. Having passed for 25 years his own life, he has departed frequently to investigate new fields, but seemingly always returning to the northern scene, he has brushed in

many of his most dynamic and instantaneously successful water colors. There are glimpses of open coastal water, with a shock of rocks and sea in the foreground; there are shimmering "shots" of passing schooners, their sails bent against a shimmering gray sea, and there are studies of pine trees and sunsets and mountains, and again, the sea. Many of these water colors are astonishingly luminous, and their colors strike the eye with explosive force. That they remain in most instances incomplete studies of the theme in treatment—"shots" in the camera sense, rather than paintings developed with a sense of finality—is both their merit and their disadvantage. Dealing with a spontaneous medium, Marin uses it properly as such, wringing the essence from his subject. The disadvantage lies in his denial of a fuller pictorial development.

Selected, hung and approved by Alfred Stieglitz, Marin's sponsor ever since the artist met the showman in 1909 and received his first exhibition at the Photo-Secession Gallery, at 291 Fifth Avenue, the Museum of Modern Art presents Marin's work from about 1908 to 1935. It is beautifully hung, the water colors in white frames upon a neutral gray background; the etchings in a small gallery painted in canary yellow. Apart from the etchings, which begin with a Paris series definitely Whistlerian in style, and a few conventional white drawings, everything in the show, with the possible exception of the water color, "London Omnibus," of 1908, is distinctively marked with the Marin style.

One of Marin's first considerable adventures in water color was his New York City series of the Woolworth Building, which was made in 1912, and is represented by several variations on the theme. The sharp diagonal thrusts, which transform these impressions into thoroughly disjointed masses of pattern, find much more rational utterance in the sea pictures and the mountain views. In these Marin seems to strike his best balance between naturalism and his own individualistic method of interpreting his subject, and one of the finest of the water colors, the "White Mountains, Autumn," of 1927, exemplifies that harmonious relationship. However, despite occasional lapses into brusque handling, and compositions based on a thoroughly disturbing synthesis of forms and colors such as the Broadway scenes of 1928-29, there is essentially a lyrical quality in the color, form and movement of Marin's water colors.

Although Marin has exhibited his work frequently during the past 25 years under Mr. Stieglitz's direction, it is only relatively recently that he has won widespread approval for his water colors. The Museum of Modern Art, in presenting this major exhibition of his work, is paying him a signal honor.

ity need not fear the trite in subject matter.

The German section was difficult to gather, but thanks to the maneuvering of the Carnegie Institute's solicitors, it once more presents not an expurgated edition of what is being accomplished by German moderns, but an authentic cross-section, with strong canvases by such painters as Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, Karl Hofer, Max Beckmann, Oskar Kokoschka, Edgar Ende and Max Pechstein, many of the paintings having been lent by private collectors who prefer to remain anonymous.

The German section, however, is conspicuous as the only section in the current International neglected by the Jury of Award.

The Italian section is rich in figure composition, one of which is the outstanding nude in the exhibition, Giovanni Romagnoli's "Venus Sleeping." Developed in high-keyed, pastellish tones, every inch of the canvas is interesting.

Strangely enough "Vase of Flowers," by Alberto Salotti, awarded third honorable mention with a prize of \$200, is among the less vital of the Italian contributions.

The Spanish section gains what may be an unfair advantage over its fellows by the inclusion of the one-man display of 17 paintings by José Gutierrez Solana. So compelling are the canvases by Solana that it is difficult to view in true perspective the less passionate, less individual creations by his colleagues.

The stimulating character of the 1936 International as a whole is, unfortunately, ill reflected in the choice of the Jury of Award. As in every exhibition the past builds its list of ineligible; yet even deducting important names now hors de concours one feels that the Jury might have developed an honor roll better suited to the vitality of the show. The awards strike one as safe but negative.

(Second of two articles on the Carnegie International Exhibition. The first appeared Oct. 20.)

## Moral Without Entertainment

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK — YOUNG Sidney Kingsley, whose "Men in White" a few years ago won him the Pulitzer Prize and whose "Dead End" was one of the hits of last season and still continues to prosper at the Belasco Theater, has become a producer and presents now his own new play, "Ten Million Ghosts."

Mr. Kingsley has a social consciousness, as his first two plays revealed, and in the new one goes in for protest on a grand scale. "Ten Million Ghosts" is a plea, or, if you prefer another word, it is propaganda. He hates war. And more, he hates those men whom he pictures as spending their lives providing nations with the material for war machines for killing human beings.

And tempting the buyers to create opportunities to use them against each other.

To expose the munitions makers Mr. Kingsley considers it his duty as a man. In his efforts to do so he is willing this time to disregard most of his duties as a dramatist. Up till now he has sedulously observed the rules. He has always had something to say in his plays that he intended as a service to his fellow men, but he has been careful hitherto to say it only in terms of the theater, terms he understands well. He has an unmistakable gift for the theatrical, a sure sense of effect. In "Dead End" he dealt with good entertainment with a moral. In "Ten Million Ghosts" he concentrates on the moral and is content to sacrifice the entertainment.

It is a question if, from his own point of view, he is wise. The lively entertainment draws larger crowds to the theater than the detailed exposure. The greater the number of ears that hear what he has to say, the better his saying serves his purpose. "Ten Million Ghosts" is the detailed exposure, an elaborately illustrated exposition of Mr. Kingsley's case against the munitions makers. He pictures the munitions makers to be. The plot, though heroic, is little more than such a plot as is used ordinarily to hold a slender musical comedy together. In the present instance it is a mere bright thread upon which to string evidence of the activities of the munitions kings during the World War. The evidence is submitted in the form of situation, dialogue, comment by a newspaper reporter, stereopticon slides and movies.

The production is vast and handsome, expensive, for Mr. Kingsley is willing to spend the money he has made in exhibiting his beliefs. But in his other plays he is likely to in this instance but made also more friends for his ideas. He gave the public, to lure it into listening, more of the art of the theater.

This time in his fervor for the cause he espouses Mr. Kingsley forgets the art of the theater almost completely. It is much the same with Sinclair Lewis and John C. Moffitt, who have done their best to adapt to the stage for the Federal Theater Mr. Lewis' novel, "It Can't Happen Here." Whereas Mr. Kingsley has voluntarily neglected to make use of his unusual skill in playmaking, the dramatizers of "It Can't Happen Here," whose work is being seen simultaneously all over the country, simply do not possess the skill.

They can only bring the novel into the theater in its simplest terms, doing little to re-humanize its characters, for the stage, giving their play so little the air of reality that its situations seem the merest amateur trumpery. And unless "It Can't Happen Here" is equipped with believable people the force of the thing as a warning is lost. The characters of the play seem never to have lived anywhere, so it isn't at all frightening to be told that what happens to them might happen here.

St. James Theater—Ten Million Ghosts, by Sidney Kingsley, presented by Mr. Kingsley. Oct. 23, 1936.

Night Theater—It Can't Happen Here, by John C. Moffitt and Sinclair Lewis, presented by the Federal Theater, staged by Vincent Sherman. Oct. 27, 1936.

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To expose the munitions makers Mr. Kingsley considers it his duty as a man. In his efforts to do so he is willing this time to disregard most of his duties as a dramatist. Up till now he has sedulously observed the rules. He has always had something to say in his plays that he intended as a service to his fellow men, but he has been careful hitherto to say it only in terms of the theater, terms he understands well. He has an unmistakable gift for the theatrical, a sure sense of effect. In "Dead End" he dealt with good entertainment with a moral. In "Ten Million Ghosts" he concentrates on the moral and is content to sacrifice the entertainment.

It is a question if, from his own point of view, he is wise. The lively entertainment draws larger crowds to the theater than the detailed exposure. The greater the number of ears that hear what he has to say, the better his saying serves his purpose. "Ten Million Ghosts" is the detailed exposure, an elaborately illustrated exposition of Mr. Kingsley's case against the munitions makers. He pictures the munitions makers to be. The plot, though heroic, is little more than such a plot as is used ordinarily to hold a slender musical comedy together. In the present instance it is a mere bright thread upon which to string evidence of the activities of the munitions kings during the World War. The evidence is submitted in the form of situation, dialogue, comment by a newspaper reporter, stereopticon slides and movies.

The production is vast and handsome, expensive, for Mr. Kingsley is willing to spend the money he has made in exhibiting his beliefs. But in his other plays he is likely to in this instance but made also more friends for his ideas. He gave the public, to lure it into listening, more of the art of the theater.

This time in his fervor for the cause he espouses Mr. Kingsley forgets the art of the theater almost completely. It is much the same with Sinclair Lewis and John C. Moffitt, who have done their best to adapt to the stage for the Federal Theater Mr. Lewis' novel, "It Can't Happen Here." Whereas Mr. Kingsley has voluntarily neglected to make use of his unusual skill in playmaking, the dramatizers of "It Can't Happen Here," whose work is being seen simultaneously all over the country, simply do not possess the skill.

They can only bring the novel into the theater in its simplest terms, doing little to re-humanize its characters, for the stage, giving their play so little the air of reality that its situations seem the merest amateur trumpery. And unless "It Can't Happen Here" is equipped with believable people the force of the thing as a warning is lost. The characters of the play seem never to have lived anywhere, so it isn't at all frightening to be told that what happens to them might happen here.

St. James Theater—Ten Million Ghosts, by Sidney Kingsley, presented by Mr. Kingsley. Oct. 23, 1936.

Night Theater—It Can't Happen Here, by John C. Moffitt and Sinclair Lewis, presented by the Federal Theater, staged by Vincent Sherman. Oct. 27, 1936.

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## Miniature Repertory

By L. A. Sloper

BRILLIANT and versatile are the two words for Noel Coward. He has heard them applied to him throughout the English-speaking world, and justly. His qualities are generously displayed in the nine one-act plays, collectively entitled "Tonight at 8:30," currently being dispensed at the Colonial Theater in Boston for the first time in America.

Seeing them all within a week, one marvels at his talents as author, composer, director, actor, singer, dancer and program-maker. For these nine plays fall neatly into groups of three, and each bill opens with a smart farce-comedy, continues with a serious play or a wry-faced comedy and concludes with a light piece with music. Mr. Coward the sophisticated, Mr. Coward the sentimentalist, Mr. Coward the low comedian or the fantasist.

No doubt these plays will cause endless discussion in America, as in England. Which is the best? In which of his capacities does Mr. Coward shine at his brightest? Some playgoers will be satisfied simply to enjoy the man and his work in their variety. Still, it is difficult not to have opinions.

Certainly Mr. Coward coruscates as writer and as player in "Hands Across the Sea," "We Were Dancing" and "Ways and Means." These are antic fooling in the line of "Private Lives" or "Design for Living." Nor can there be any question of the success of such a sketch as "Red Poppies," with its picture of life of hoppers in a British provincial theater. In the fantasy of "Shadow Play," Mr. Coward cleverly combined the dream and the flashback techniques: "Peter Ibbetson" plus "Eyes in Giza."

"Family Album" drags out the Victorian skeleton with less than Richard Aldington's ferocity. It is, if you must have comparisons, the least interesting of the lot to me.

Of the three remaining plays, which fill the central position in the three bills, "Fumed Oak" is said to be the author's own favorite. He may well be fond of it. Not only is it superb satirical humor with a dash of play, but it gives him opportunity to apply his talent for makeup and for acting to the unexpected role of a dull cockney clerk in mean surroundings. It takes a little time to recognize him, so well is he concealed by the drooping mustache, the stiff gait and the ill-fitting clothes.

In "The Astonished Heart" and "Still Life," Mr. Coward essays the serious drama. The first, dealing with a psychiatrist whose life is run by a casual love affair, is well put together but too long. The other, recounting the tragic love of a man and a woman, both married, who meet by chance in a railway station luncheon, involves themselves hesitantly in a rather sordid affair and finally part, is beautifully constructed. Technically, it is probably the best of the nine.

Moreover, it is magnificently directed; and I am not sure but that Mr. Coward shines more brightly as director (the worst say producer) than as playwright or actor. The setting of "Still Life" is realistic to the last detail, and the performance matches it. The tragedy of these two people is played out against a background of unrelieved commonplace: the low comedy of the attendants and of a couple of visiting soldiers, the unaccounted carrying on of the daily business of the place. A young man who has nothing to do with the plot comes in, gets his order, sits down, opens his newspaper, reads, goes out, giving no attention to the principal characters. The leading man, having removed something from the leading woman's eye at their first meeting, is not struck dumb with love; he just goes back

to his table, while she, having thanked him, goes her way. Touches of this sort are characteristic of Mr. Coward's direction. If tragedy is enacted in such circumstances, so much more searing the tragedy. The conclusion of "Still Life" is masterly. Through the casual intrusion of a loquacious acquaintance, the lovers are forbidden even the poor consolation of an individual farewell.

To profit from his direction, Mr. Coward has assembled a company exceptionally balanced. He and his co-star, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, play together as if they had never done anything else. Their give and take is instantaneous and spontaneous. Miss Lawrence, moreover, as an actress matches Mr. Coward in versatility. She can transform herself from a lighthearted society girl into a nagging cockney wife, a heartbroken woman or a pert music hall hooper.

The support is amazingly good. Miss Joyce Carey also has seemingly unlimited capacities. She plays alternately and well a provincial woman, an injured wife, a disagreeable mother-in-law, a maid and the proprietress of a railway lunch counter. Alan Webb has an equally wide range of parts, and the other members of the company companion them ably. Over them all is the invisible directing hand of Mr. Coward, timing, pacing, accenting with the utmost in effective precision.

Mr. Coward has said that it is a mistake to suppose that tragedy is more difficult to act than comedy; he finds it the other way about. Perhaps, because of this belief, he has not taken seriously enough the problems of serious dramatic acting. In his emotional parts, as in "The Astonished Heart" or in "Still Life," we watch with admiration the methods which he employs with the purpose of obtaining effects; we never forget the methods in an overwhelming sense of the actuality of what we are watching. If Mr. Coward ever learns to penetrate actually into the thought of the character he is portraying, he may become a fine dramatic actor as well as a clever comedy performer. But possibly we are asking too much. It should probably be enough that one man can manifest all the capabilities of Noel Coward.

The fall issue of that very useful directory of the theatrical industry of New York, the "Handy Green Book," just out, is much enlarged. It contains lists of theaters, producers, press agents, critics (including the names of the larger road shows), last year's Broadway productions and other valuable information.

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## Song Recitals in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK — SONG recitals have had their innings in recent days, and these early-season events have proved to be eminently worth while. Lotte Lehmann, on Oct. 24, rewarded a superabundant audience at the Town Hall with a satisfactory Liedabend as is likely to happen in New York for some time to come. A Schubert group, a Schumann group and a Richard Strauss group made the bulk of her program. In a single miscellaneous group Mendelssohn, Reger, Humperdinck, Cornelius and Pfitzner also figured, and Brahms and Hugo Wolf were drawn on to contribute to the numerous additional numbers.

If Mme. Lehmann's voice at the beginning of the evening was somewhat intractable, it eventually warmed to a point where it was almost unprecedently free, fresh and in control. And the singer, with lavish generosity, responded to her hearer's demands for more and more and then still more. Mme. Lehmann's readings are always vital, and on this occasion her vitality and the rich exuberance of her nature were fully controlled by a sensitive and discerning art. In the less strenuous lyrics she was particularly delightful. The Schubert "Ständchen," the Strauss "Ständchen," and the Brahms "Vergebliches Ständchen" made a

trio of fully differentiated serenades, each of which was in its way a gem. The soprano was also heard at her best in the Schubert "Wienlied," Schubert's "An den Sonnenschein," and "Kartenlegerin," Reger's "Marias Wiegenlied" and Wolf's "In dem Schatten meiner Locken." On the other hand, it must be admitted that in the past she had penetrated more deeply into the tragic core of Schubert's "Doppelgänger," the Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht" missed fire, and that neither Brahms's "Der Schmied" nor Strauss's "Allerseelen" was projected successfully. Still, the sum total of her achievement struck a very high average.

In the same hall on the following afternoon John Charles Thomas provoked a crowded house to thunderous applause by his feats as both singer and commentator. Mr. Thomas's superb voice and his distinguished art were in their best estate, only his program left something to be desired. While it contained eminently worth-while lyrics by Robert Franz, Richard Strauss, Grieg, Ravel and Pignatelli, they had to provide make-weight for a good deal of less ponderable matter. A new cycle of six songs collectively entitled "Le Bois de Boulogne," by Evangeline Lehman, seemed rather slight, if sufficiently agreeable. Another novel feature of the list was a song by the soprano Anna Case, called "Irish Eyes of Blue."

Notes 1, 2 and 3; Massine evidently speaking the romanticism he depicts.



## Business and Industry

## Chicagoans Test Constitutionality Of Commodity Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (P)—The constitutionality of the 1936 act regulating commodity exchanges—a New Deal law—was challenged yesterday in two cases appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

They were filed by William S. Moore, in behalf of himself and other members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and by seven members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Their petitions asked the tribunal to pass on a ruling by the Northern Illinois Federal District Court dismissing their litigation and upholding constitutionality of the legislation, which became effective on June 15.

Both petitions contended the act was unconstitutional because it sought to regulate a purely local and intrastate activity which does not directly affect nor in any way burden or obstruct interstate commerce.

The lower court ruled against this contention. It held the legislation was "merely an extension" of the provisions of the 1922 Act, "with possible additional regulation and restriction." The 1936 amendments brought rice, cotton, mill feeds, but, eggs and Irish potatoes under the regulatory provisions.

The 1922 measure was held constitutional, Mr. Moore said, "on the ground that trading in grain futures, although an intrastate activity, was subject to federal regulation, because the price of grain futures affected the price of grain shipped in interstate commerce, and the manipulation of prices in the grain futures market obstructed interstate commerce in grain, due to the effect of the price of grain futures upon the price of grain in the cash market."

Old Basis Abolished

"The important question presented here," he continued, "is whether the basis of the earlier decision—that a purely local and intrastate activity is subject to federal control because of conditions existing therein which affected interstate prices—has not been swept away by two recent decisions of this court holding squarely that such price effects are but indirect effects, therefore, furnish no valid basis for federal regulation or control of interstate activities."

Mr. Moore challenged the act as it applied to transactions for future delivery in butter, eggs and Irish potatoes.

Provisions applying to grain were questioned in the other petition filed by James E. Bennett & Co., F. S. Lewis & Co., the Uihmann Grain Company, the Bartlett Frazier Company, Richard Gambrell Jr., Edwin O. Myers and John H. Fisher. They said they were advised that another attack on the law would be filed by the Kansas City Board of Trade and asked that the three cases be heard together.

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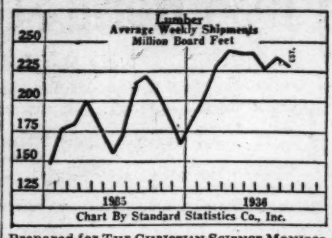
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## Lumber Consumption Is Well Above 1935



REFLECTING increased home building this year, consumption of lumber has been well above 1935 in each of the past 10 months.

## October Farm Goods Prices Down From September Averages

WASHINGTON (P)—Fall rains which ended drought damage and aided late crops were said by the Agriculture Department to have caused a decline of 3 points in the average price of farm products in a month.

The department said farmers received an average price for all products on Oct. 15 of 121 per cent of the pre-war level compared with 124 per cent on Sept. 15.

All groups of farm products except eggs and chicken declined under September averages, although the October average was still 12 points above last year, it was said.

Declines for the month included 1 per cent for fruits; 2 for all grains and cotton; 3 for meat animals and dairy products; and 22 for truck crops. Prices of many products usually rise at this season.

Chicken and egg prices rose 8 per cent in the month.

Compared with mid-October averages last year, grain prices were reported 27 per cent higher; fruits 22; truck crops 11; cotton 10; and dairy products 21. Meat animal prices were 5 per cent lower.

The average farm price of wheat at \$1.07 a bushel was reported highest since January, 1930.

Corn prices of 97.9 cents a bushel were down 6.8 cents from a month earlier but still 26 cents higher than a year ago.

Average prices of things the farm buys were said to have remained unchanged at 128 per cent of pre-war level so that the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers was 95 per cent. It was 98 a month ago.

## Auto Output Shows Rise in Week; More Gains in the Offing

DETROIT (P)—Cram's reports, Inc., in a weekly survey of assembly plant activity in the automobile industry, placed this week's output at 69,985 units, compared with 59,740 last week and 81,740 during the comparable week of 1935.

Cram's reported that orders on hand in many plants are sufficient to take up the entire projected November production schedule.

Ward Automotive Reports estimated the week's output at 71,095 cars and trucks, compared with 64,310 last week and 87,240 for the corresponding week a year ago. Ward's predicted output totals close to the 100,000-mark in the next few weeks.

## Glycerine Shortage Cuts Down Use In Automobile Anti-Freeze Solutions

NEW YORK (P)—Shortage of glycerine, due partly to increasing armament requirements throughout the world and partly to a decrease in production in the last year or so, is cutting down its use in automobile anti-freeze solutions, informed trade sources said today.

Production of glycerine, a by-product of soap making, suffered when soap manufacturers in this country cut their operations because

## Small Price Advance Announced on Tires

AKRON, Ohio (P)—Rubber manufacturers announced adjustments of retail tire prices, described as including small increases and giving dealers increased margins of profits.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company said that increases averaged about 4 per cent, while Firestone Tire & Rubber Company said that first and second line tires would be increased about 4 per cent while the third and fourth line product would drop slightly in price. B. F. Goodrich Company described the changes as "adjustments." They are effective today.

The Firestone announcement said that "on all lines, the dealers' margin of profit is increased. This was the second price increase in the industry this year, one averaging 10 per cent having been made effective May 1, shortly after wages were increased in most plants.

## German Automobiles Are Popular in Sao Paulo

SAO PAULO—One of the most notable, or rather noticeable, consequences of the use of compensated marks in this city are the presence of dozens of small two-cylinder automobiles of German make.

They sell for about 13,000 milreis, whereas the American automobiles in the lower-price group sell for about 22,000 milreis.

These small two or four seaters are extremely economical to operate and are able to negotiate the long climb from Santos to São Paulo if they are not overcrowded.

Neat in appearance and apparently well built, they would compete on fairly even terms with other cars even without the protection given them by the German Government.

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## Railroads Show Net of 2.30 P. C. On Investment

WASHINGTON—Class 1 railroads of the country earned an annual return of 2.30 per cent on their property investment in the first nine months of this year compared with a return of 1.70 per cent for the like period of 1935, a gain of 35 per cent, according to the Association of American Railroads. Net operating income in the 1936 period was \$434,864,004 compared with \$321,291,709 in the first nine months of last year. In the similar 1936 period net operating income was \$648,115,287 or 3.44 per cent on property investment.

"Property investment is the value of road and equipment, as shown by the books of the railways, including materials, supplies and cash," the association said. "The net railway operating income is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals, but before interest and other fixed charges are paid."

The compilation is based on reports of 140 Class 1 railroads representing 236,879 miles.

Operating Revenues Up 16.7 P. C.

"Gross operating revenues for the first nine months of 1936 totaled \$2,930,464,310, compared with \$2,511,778,127 in 1935 and \$4,035,083,343 in 1930, an increase of 16.7 per cent in 1936 over 1935 but 27.4 per cent below 1930," the report said. "Operating expenses for 1936 amounted to \$2,164,601,812, compared with \$1,917,382,205 in 1935 and \$3,018,212,919 in 1930. Operating expenses this year were 12.9 per cent above 1935 but 28.3 per cent below 1930."

"Class 1 railroads in 1936 paid \$231,403,928 in taxes, compared with \$182,517,633 in 1935. In September the tax bill amounted to \$26,861,231, an increase of \$5,055,337, or 19.1 per cent, over September, 1935."

Rate in September 2.32 P. C.

"Nineteen Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in 1936, of which eight were in the eastern district, three in the southern district and eight in the western district."

"Class 1 railroads in September had a net railway operating income of \$70,166,026, which for that month was at the annual rate of return of 2.32 per cent on their property investment. In September, 1935, their net railway operating income was \$57,349,256, or 1.90 per cent on investment, and in September, 1930, it was \$102,852,390, or 3.39 per cent."

"Gross operating revenues for September were \$357,206,662, compared with \$306,946,095 in September, 1935, and \$462,209,448 in September, 1930. Operating expenses in September totaled \$248,553,260, compared with \$218,071,436 in the same month in 1935, and \$316,494,334 in September, 1930."

NEW YORK—On Nov. 16 collection and delivery of less-than-carload freight by the railroads throughout the East will begin, according to an announcement by the Truck Line Association.

This, says the report, will bring about a change which railroad managements long have considered necessary to enable them to meet new competition in transport, but which until now has been delayed by differences among themselves or with the trucking interests.

Twice in the last year the railroads have been prepared to start the service, only to be blocked at forty-eight hours' notice by orders from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Last week, however, the commission authorized the railroads to begin the service east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

A reason for the promptness of the railroads in beginning the service was seen in the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Service, Inc., that it would contest the commission's order in the courts.

## Atlas Affiliates Merger Effective

NEW YORK—Atlas Corporation has notified stockholders of Atlas Corporation, Pacific Eastern Corporation, Shenandoah Corporation and Sterling Securities Corporation, that the consolidation of the above corporations has become effective on Nov. 21, 1936. The terms of conversion are 3.4 shares of common stock for each share of 6 per cent preferred stock.

Stockholders are also notified that the privilege of converting common stock of the new Atlas Corporation into preferred stock expires on Nov. 21, 1936. The terms of conversion are 3.4 shares of common stock for each share of 6 per cent preferred stock.

Packard Earns 23c Share First Nine Months 1936

DETROIT—Packard Motor Car Company reports net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, of \$3,562,918, or 23 cents a share against \$776,872, or 5 cents a share, earned in the corresponding period of 1935.

For 1935, during which no dividends were paid, net earnings were \$3,315,622. Net earnings for the third quarter of 1936, during half of which the plant was practically shut down for model changes, were \$42,790, against \$486,413 for that period of 1935.

Cash and securities as of Sept. 30, 1936, totaled \$13,681,162, compared with \$2,986,236 at the beginning of the year and \$9,521,168 on Sept. 30, 1935.

"After paying \$3,750,000 in dividends and making large plant expenditures during the first nine months of the year," said Alvan Macauley, president, "Packard is in a stronger cash position than at the beginning of the year."

## Simplicity in Corporate Setup Hastened by Rising Tax Burden

NEW YORK (P)—Simplicity has become the style keynote for corporate structures.

Those who watch financial fashions observe a tendency to streamline capital setups for tax purposes. Patterns have been shaped to eliminate scores of subsidiaries to make traveling easier under a mounting tax burden.

Wall Street traces the vogue to Washington. Congress in 1934 amended the income tax laws to abolish consolidated returns and require separate statements for each unit in a corporate group, except railroads.

Pressure for simplification was increased by making intercorporate dividends partially taxable.

The 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Control Act looked to wholesale simplification of corporate setups in the power industry.

Business found further incentives in the 1936 Revenue Act to accept the streamlined unit. Exemptions on dividends received by one unit from another were lowered, and the unit was freed from the capital gains tax in shifting properties from one unit to another.

Behind these tax changes, some political students saw the force of the depression outcry against holding companies and charges they had become instruments for manipulating and concentrating wealth on a vast scale.

To many in Wall Street, on the other hand, the holding structure was merely a convenient means of financing, diversifying risks and conducting large-scale business under the laws of 48 states and abroad.

At any rate, the movement to merge subsidiaries, dissolve some or re-vamp the whole corporate pattern appears to have gathered headway since the passage of the 1936 Revenue Act.

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Others have indicated plans in that direction. Whether tax savings was the motivating force behind all changes was not plain. But it was the most frequently stated reason.

Bethlehem Steel merged four wholly owned subsidiaries to effect tax economies.

NEW YORK (P)—Simplicity has become the style keynote for corporate structures.

## Simplicity in Corporate Setup Hastened by Rising Tax Burden

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Those who watch financial fashions observe a tendency to streamline capital setups for tax purposes. Patterns have been shaped to eliminate scores of subsidiaries to make traveling easier under a mounting tax burden.

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## Department Store Sales in '36 Seen Highest Since '29

NEW YORK—Department store sales for 1936 are expected to be the highest since 1929, after following an irregular course during the last few years, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

Moreover, says the report, this year's profits in the department store field should attain the highest level recorded since the last boom year.

"At present demand is for the most part natural, whereas the buying of a few months ago stemmed to a considerable degree from the bonus payment," continues Poor's. "Government distributions for relief and crop restriction are playing a part at present, but the rising incomes flowing from greater employment bulk much larger."

Based upon Federal Reserve Board statistics, department store sales for the first nine months of 1936 were 11 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1935 period. For the month of September alone turnover was 16 per cent above that of the same month of 1935. And although gains in the first two weeks of October were only 12 per cent above the 1935 level, the slower pace clearly reflected unseasonably warm weather in many sections. The advent of colder weather undoubtedly will spur buying of fall merchandise.

Equally important are the signs that profit margins will broaden and bring gains in net income above the advances in gross sales. Significant in this respect is the increasing emphasis on purchases of high-quality goods which carry larger profit margins. For example, fur sales in the New York Federal Reserve district are running approximately 50 per cent above those of 1935 despite the fact that total sales in that area are up less than 10 per cent. Moreover, prices are moving forward and thus are recording inventory profits for large department stores, most of which secured their supplies earlier at materially lower prices."

U. S. Living Costs Up Nearly 20 P. C. Since April, 1933

NEW YORK—Living costs in the United States rose to the highest level for the current inflationary movement during September, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

It was, says the report, 3.9 per cent higher than a year ago and 19.8 per cent higher than at the low for the depression in April, 1933. At the same time, the cost of living in September was 15.1 per cent below the predepression peak in October, 1929.

The rise in the cost of living since the low for the depression has not resulted in any widespread resentment because the average per capita income of the people of the United States has shown a much greater increase. Thus, the per capita income in August of the present year, which is the latest figure available, was 73.0 per cent higher than in April, 1933, as compared with the rise of 19.8 per cent in the cost of living during approximately the same period.

From the standpoint of income, however, the cost of living at the present time is considerably higher than in the year prior to the depression. Per capita income in August was 38.0 per cent lower than in October, 1929, as against the decrease of only 15.1 per cent in the cost of living.

Foreigners Buy More American Securities

NEW YORK (P)—Extensive buying of American securities by British investors and European holders of sterling funds occurred throughout October, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reports in a monthly review of credit and business conditions.

"A notable feature of the month's developments in the foreign exchange market," the review said, "was the rather persistent strength of the dollar against foreign currencies. This tendency was largely the result of the substantial demand for dollars occasioned by foreign purchases of American securities."

"As a result of the accelerated movement of foreign capital to the United States for investment in our securities, gold has continued to be engaged abroad for shipment to this country during the period since the revaluation of former gold bloc exchanges. Exchanges of newly produced and disbonded gold for shipment from London to New York amounted to nearly \$100,000,000 since Sept. 26."

Eastman Kodak Co. Signs Contract With Technicolor

NEW YORK—A contract has been signed by Eastman Kodak Company and Technicolor, Inc., which will bring these two companies more closely together in the field of research and development work for motion pictures in color, according to an announcement here by Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus, president of Technicolor of Hollywood, California. The two companies have been operating heretofore under a cross-licensing agreement, and the new arrangement is described by Dr. Kalmus as a further forward step in the same direction.

Advance showings of the new David Selznick color production, "The Garden of Allah," have occasioned much comment regarding the attainment of new records in technicolor presentation. Dr. Kalmus said. The new picture is scheduled for release by United Artists about the end of November.

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# North Carolina State Drops Three Players—Yankee Pitcher Proves Powerhouse

## Yankee Boxmen Gain League Mound Honors

Thanks to the power house offense behind them, New York Yankees pitchers captured a major portion of the American League mound honors during the most recent baseball season. Official averages just released by the league service bureau answering the question, "What pitchers compiled winning records against first division clubs?" finds the new world champions at the head of the list.

Six of Joe McCarthy's moundmen turned in winning percentages against their more prominent rivals. Monte Pearson won six out of eight facing Detroit, Washington and Chicago; Bump Hadley captured seven out of eight; Pat Malone five out of six; Red Ruffing eight out of 15, and Lefty Gomez and Johnny Broaca each five out of nine.

Pearson, also, was the only pitcher in the circuit to win every series. Monte took two out of three from the Red Sox, three out of five from the White Sox, four out of five from the Indians, his only contest with Detroit, three out of four from the Athletics, four out of five from the Browns and two out of two with Washington.

Almost every pitcher in the American League felt the power of the Yankee batting attack, but several were less fortunate than others. For instance, the champions defeated Fred Ostermuller of the Red Sox and Ted Lyons of the White Sox five times each, and they beat Cleveland's Lloyd Brown, Washington's Earl Whitehill, C. Trot's Vic Sorrell, and Jack Knott of the Browns four times apiece.

The other pitcher clubs in the circuit likewise cut out six pitchers to take better than an even break against first division rivals. Schoolboy Rowe, Detroit's ace right-hander, won nine out of 11 from New York, Washington and Chicago; Chicago's Vernon Kennedy took eight out of 10 from the Yankees, Tigers and White Sox. Bob Grove, veteran left-hander of the disappointing Red Sox, took 12 of his 19 engagements from the "our money" clubs. Tommy Bridges, Detroit; Al Appleton, Washington; and Al Thomas of the Browns also finished on the winning side. Thomas deserves much credit considering the weak club he had behind him.

There were seven pitchers to win their series from the strong Yankee machine: Rowe, 5-2; Appleton, 3-0; Grove and Ross, 3-2; White-

head, Galehouse and Deshong, 2-1. Six others broke even with the champions: Wes Ferrell, Kelley, Kennedy, Thomas, Hogsett and Andrews.

Vernon Kennedy and Red Ruffing did not lose a series, but tied three. Hadley won five, but tied with Philadelphia and did not pitch a decision game with St. Louis. Two pitchers found the lowly Browns a stumbling block. Galehouse lost two to that club, while Rowe lost three, neither winning a game from Rogers Hornsby's outfit.

Buck Newsom, the talkative ace of the Senators, was the only pitcher to win as many as six games from any one club. He accomplished this at the expense of the Browns. Vernon Kennedy won 14 of his 21 from Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington.

## Dutton's Motto Still on Board

OSHAWA, Ont., Nov. 3 (P)—The front-office troubles of the New York Americans have had hockey fans a little dizzy for the last few weeks since Owner "Big Bill" Dwyer's franchise was declared forfeited by the National Hockey League governors, but they haven't seriously affected Manager Mervin (Red) Dutton and his players.

Dwyer is ready to fight to retain the club, claiming the players still belong to him, even if the franchise was taken away, and he threatens to go to court if the league tries to use his puck passers in the opening game at Chicago Thursday. But the Amerks figure they overcame plenty of handicaps to reach the semifinal playoff series last spring, and with the same pugnacious spirit and an improved squad they should be able to hurdle such barriers as law suits. Late last season the fiery Dutton chalked up "keep punching" motto in the Amerks' dressing room in Madison Square Garden and it's still there.

There have been a good many changes in the squad since last March, but the main cogs in the machine are back in place. The veterans have been battling so hard in the training sessions that few of the many youngsters who tried out with the team are likely to get any farther than the New Haven International-American League club, with which the A's have a working agreement.

Dutton plans to become a bench manager, turning over the defense duties to greatly improved regulars, consisting of Burly Allen Shields, purchased from the Montreal Maroons; Johnny Gallagher, formerly of the Detroit Red Wings; Al Murray and Red Doran.

Until an automobile accident put him out of play a couple of years ago, Gallagher was rated a top-flight player and he seems to be making a comeback. Murray, one of the smallest and hardest-hitting players in the league, held his place against the challenges of Jeff Kalbfleisch, who came late last season with Doran, and Wilfred Fields, a bright rookie prospect.

The old reliable Roy "Shrimp" Worters will guard the goal again and is looking for a good season with such protection.

Dave "Sweeney" Schriener, League-leading marksman, Art Chapman, a great player, and Lorne Carr will be the main attacking body. Schriener seems to have gained confidence since last year and his play may show a corresponding improvement.

The Amerks lost a fine forward, Neil Stewart, as well as defenceman Joe Jerswa through their failure to complete last season's deal with Boston. But Stewart, disatisfied with the terms offered by the Bruins, may be back. Another newcomer is Joe Lamb, veteran winger, who came from Montreal in a trade for Carl Voss.

Lloyd Jackson, up from New Haven, seems to have filled the need for a high, hard-shooting reserve center. Jackson will likely hook up with Eddie Wiseman and Tommy Anderson, a pair of holdovers. Lamb, Hal Cotton and Harry Oliver appear to have beaten out a flock of youngsters, including Pete Lewicki, Nakina Smith, Whitey Farran and Tony Hemmerling, for third-line jobs. Another veteran, Happy Emms, has been selected for the utility hole.

Helping Clem Loughlin to handle the Chicago Black Hawks this year is an old favorite of Boston fans, Perk Galbraith.

Something rather different is taking place in the makeup of the New York Rangers. For 10 years Lester Patrick ably handled the coaching, managing and executive duties. This year he has signed Bill Cook and Ching Johnson as part-time players and part-time coaches. Three coaches should be enough to handle 15 players and certainly Rangers should not lack for brains.

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## Husky Pair . . .

—By Pap

BYRON

HANES

THE WASHINGTON

HUSKIES' HALFBACK KICKS,

PASSES AND CARRIES THE

BALL, AND DURING HIS

SPARE TIME BLOCKS FOR HIS

SIDE-KICK,

JIMMY

CAN

BLOCKS FOR

HANES WHEN HE

ISN'T HANDLING

THE BALL

HIMSELF

!!

WE'LL TOSS TO SEE WHO TAKES IT OVER

THEY ARE THE HUSKIES' TOUCHDOWN TWINS.

RAO

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NEW ENGLAND SIDELINES

MAJOR New England football

eleven, after a day of rest

yesterday, returned to the

vars today as respective coaches

started preparations for Saturday's

gridiron clashes.

Coch Pat Hanley of the Terriers

went to work on his squad yesterday

for the Rutgers game at New Jersey.

Capt. Roy Thompson will not be

ready for at least another week, and

with his absence from the lineup the

coaches have had to shift the back-

field. Earl Crompton, utility back-

field star, will probably get the start-

ing call. Leon Spivak, quarterback

will be moved to left half, while Lou

Biazinski fills Thompson's vacancy

at right half.

Tufts swings into a strenuous week

of practice for the University of New

Hampshire game at the Medford

Oval Saturday. Coach Lew Manly

considers the team in good

condition and will be able to start

showing of his team against Brown,

and unless rapid improvement de-

velops this week, the Jumbo mentor

holds little hope for a Tufts victory

over the Wildcats.

The coaches will concentrate on

the development of reserves this

week. Although all the Tufts regulars

came out of the Brown game in good

condition and will be able to start

Saturday, there was a noticeable lack

of the string first-stringers were

taken out of the lineup.

Stan Rogers, sophomore from

Hackettstown, N. J., will see action

at both tackle and fullback on Sat-

urday against St. Anselm. Coach Al

McCoy of Northeastern announced

last night. Unexpected losses in the

backfield have made it necessary for

him to reconsider his plan to put

Rogers on full-time duty at tackle.

Northeastern will be distinctly the

underdog when it meets Cleo O'Don-

nell's undefeated Hawks, but it will

be quite satisfactory to the

Huskies, who do their best playing

from that rating. The student body

is planning to follow the team, and

give their eleven a real cheering

section at Manchester, N. H.

Although Harvard's players who

saw service in the Princeton game

were ordered to take a day off, there

was plenty of pep on Soldiers Field

yesterday as the coaches sent the

second and third teams through an

extensive workout.

Coch Dick Harlow goes to work

today to prepare his team for the

Virginia game Saturday. One of his

biggest problems will be his final

decision on the center and one of

the backfield positions. Big Tim Rus-

sell, who turned in such a brilliant

performance at the center post Sat-

urday, is giving the veteran Bobby

Jones a terrific battle for this week's

starting call against Virginia. Al-

though Jones has the experience,

the slam-bang, crashing type of

game that Russell showed he is ca-

pable of playing may earn him the

call.

Cage Season Opens Dec. 12

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (P)—City College,

Manhattan, Brooklyn College and Pro-

vidence will open the 1937-38 college basket-

ball season here with the New York Hip-

podrome, which will visit with Madison Square

Garden for the thousands who annually watch

the college basketball in action. The opening date

will be Dec. 12 with City College facing

Providence and Manhattan opposing

Brooklyn. Long Island University, un-

beaten last year, is scheduled for five

games at the Hippodrome, making its

debut Jan. 5 against Davis-Elihu.

Frank Jerwa Signs

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3 (P)—J. Lu-

deu Garneau, president of the Spring-

field Indians of the newly formed In-

ternational-American Hockey League, an-

nounced yesterday that Frank Jerwa, star

forward, bought from New Haven last

year, has signed his contract and is

motoring east from Vancouver. Paul

Marcel Raymond, clever right wing, is the

only member of the tribe who remains in

the hoodlum ranks.

Professional Hockey Results

N. Y. Rangers 7, Philadelphia 3.

Springfield 3, Providence 4.

Boston Bruins 3, Montreal 2.

Packers Tighten Hold on Ground Gaining Honors

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (P)—The

Green Bay Packers, co-leaders with

the Chicago Bears in the Western

Division, have increased their hold

on the ground gaining honors in

the National Professional Football

League.

The Packers, conquerors of the

Bears Sunday, have rolled up 1939

yards in seven league games, good

for 151 points and the leadership

in the scoring column. The Bears

are runners-up in both de-

partments, with 1819 yards gained and

129 points. Defensively, the Detroit

Lions are setting the pace, having

held their rivals to 1135 yards in six

games.

The New York Giants and the

Pittsburgh Pirates are waging a

close battle for forward-passing

honors. The Pirates, however, have

the edge, completing 65 out of 138

for an average of 47 per cent, while

the Giants have connected on 42

out of 92 for a 45-per-cent average.

Goodman Wins Mexican Title

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (P)—Blond

Johnny Goodman of Omaha out-

disted to win the Mexican national

amateur title by a 10-9 margin in the

36-hole final at the Chapultepec Golf

Club. A ding-dong battle for the women's

title, which was not decided until the last green,

saw Mrs. Pauline Wadsworth of Wichita, Kan.,

runner-up last year, defeat 17-year-old

Red Jameson of San Antonio, Texas,

1 up.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Oct. 31, 1936

Oct. 31, 1936, will long be remembered by the college football players,

experts and fans of the United States. And well does it merit such

a rating, as I cannot recall a week end in the history of modern

intercollegiate football when so many real upsets have taken place.

Under the modern rules, one has become used to expecting an upset or

two every Saturday; but it is impossible to believe that anyone connected

with the college game at the present time could have looked forward to seeing

so many real big ones as were recorded on Saturday.

In every section of the country there was at least one eleven that was a decided

favorite to win either defeated or held to a tie score, while in some sections of the country,

notably the East, there were as many upsets as generally occur in the entire na-

tion. As a result, it does not seem as if it would be possible to have any more worthy

of note during the rest of the season, as the football fan must by now be thoroughly con-

vinced that just about anything can hap-

pen when two college teams come together.

The Biggest Upsets

To me the biggest upsets last Saturday were the 14-to-1 tie between Harvard and

Princeton, the 14-to-7 victory of Colgate over Army, the 7-to-2 victory of Notre Dame over Ohio State, and the 19-to-6 vic-

tory of Stanford over University of California at Los Angeles. There were others which are worthy of mention,

but they were hardly in the class of the above four. Minnesota's defeat

at the hands of Northwestern, 6 to 0, was not much of an upset, as the

Wildcats have shown all season that they are a powerful team. The

Gophers have been piling up a remarkable record and were generally

regarded as the favorites, but weather conditions, an untimely fumble







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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,  
Art and Comics

## Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,  
Camera Club, Etc.

## Giving the Tortoise a Head Start



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Frederick H. Kranz, Buffalo

Novel Race

## Lines About Leaders—42

Lord Macaulay  
(1800-1859)

By a Staff Artist

THOMAS MACAULAY is a widely read English historian. No man has ever shown a greater knowledge of his country. The prosperity which always attended him began with his birth. A quiet, earnest, loving mother watched over his childhood. And a rich father conducted successful trading with West India. Young Tom behaved like an infant prodigy almost at once. From the age of 3 years he read practically all the time.

At 8, Tom had written a *Compendium of Universal History*. Yet, no more natural, no more merry a child ever lived. And no one perhaps ever crept more unwillingly to school. He lived almost exclusively among books in the library. In due time he attended the University of Cambridge, however. Then, to please his father, he became a member of the bar. But he was keeping busy in fields better adapted to his tastes. He had begun a series of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. And these essays had lifted him into the literary empyrean.

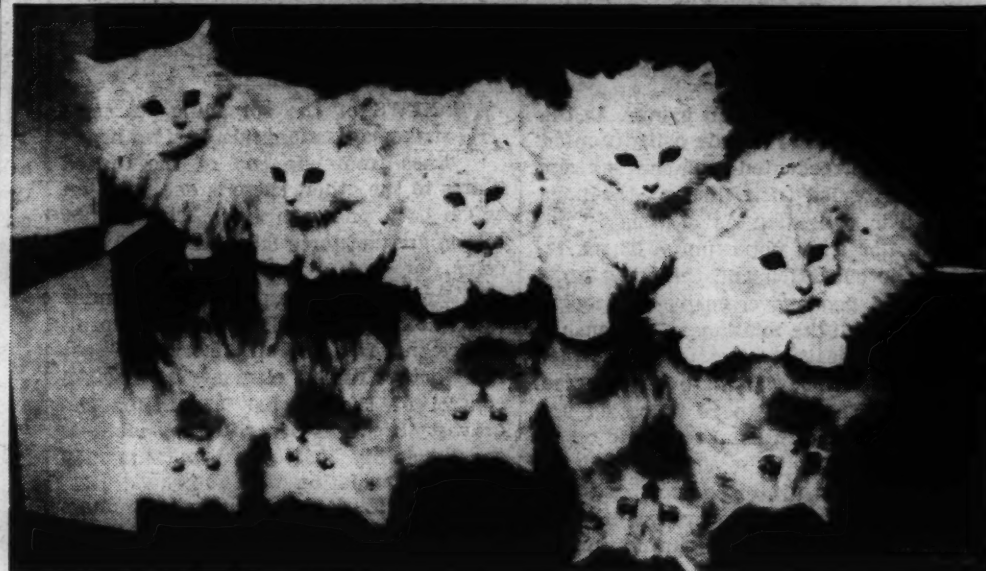
THOMAS enjoyed the privilege of shaping his own career. Political aspirations occupied his thought more and more. Yet his opinions seemed likely to be fatal to his hopes. For more than a generation the country had been ruled by Pitt. All who expressed liberal views were put under a final ban. But a progressive age swept the youth into a tide of reaction. In 1830, a Whig magnate urged Macaulay to try for a vacant seat. The new recruit went gallantly to his post in the opposition ranks. Soon after, he could make the first of his speeches on reform. He was prodigiously hailed and won fame as a great speaker.

HOWEVER brilliant in the House, Macaulay was to leave it. A time came when his family depended upon him for support. He must make money to secure comfort for his five sisters. And he accepted an official post in India at \$40,000 a year. There was gigantic work to be done in India in those days. As legal advisor to the Council, the young man had much power. He brought about the removal of the censorship of the press. He framed an educational system and a code for the Empire. After many years, he put the finishing stroke on various labors. Then, he sailed back on the long six-month journey home. He resumed his post in London and rose to be a Cabinet member. England made him a peer and his success as a writer continued.

MACAULAY regarded history as very important in literature. This led him to devote himself to a *History of England*. The new plan became the dominant interest of his life. His heart was unreservedly given to the men of whom he wrote. And a tranquil home atmosphere attracted him more and more. Lord Macaulay received \$40,000 in one check for his history. The work was almost immediately translated into 11 languages. Day after day he found his desk covered with letters of thanks. Never before had the public been taught by so fine a master. The scholar passed on while reading a book in his library. He had gone as he had always wished, without any farewell. His memory stands for dignity, thoroughness and independence.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra  
Copyright, 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

## Feline Quintuplets Pause for Reflection



Monitor Camera Club From A. E. Badger, Concord, N. H.

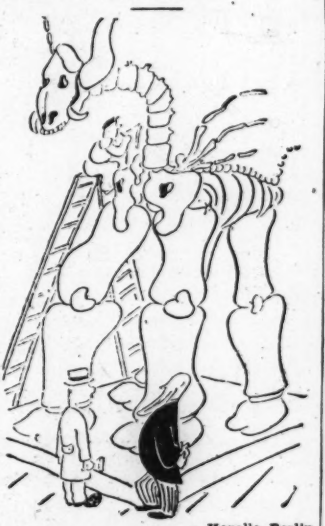
Fluffy Bundles of Purrs

## In Lighter Vein

**Many of Us Like That**  
Billie, six, came home from school quite downcast. "What's the trouble, Billie?" his mother asked. "Billie's reply was a question, 'What makes a teacher 'shook' a little boy?'" "Why, because he is disobedient, I suppose. Then, 'Billie, did the teacher shake you?'" "Yes."

**Irish Want Ad**  
The following advertisement, says the *Londonderry Sentinel*, appeared in an Irish newspaper: "Lost, on Saturday last, but the loser does not know when or where, an empty sack with a ham in it. On the sack the letters M. T. are marked, but so completely worn out as not to be legible."

**In Black and White**  
A woman inquired of a negro porter the time of the train to Chicago. She then went to a white man and asked him. The porter went to the white man afterward and said, with a smile, "Perhaps she will believe it, now she has got it in black and white." *London (Ont.) Free Press.*



**Some Size!**  
Lady: "I want a dress to wear around the house."  
Clerk: "How big is your house?"

**Shrewd**  
The new customer walked into the store. "How many chickens have you got today?" "Oh, about six, ma'am." "Tough or tender?" "Some are tough, and some tender!" "Well, I keep boarders. Pick out three of the toughest, please." To this unusual request, the delighted grocer complied at once, saying, "Please, ma'am, these here are the toughest ones!" Whereupon, the customer coolly laid her hand on the others and said, "I'll take these, please."

**O. K.**  
Farm Worker (to hiker crossing a field): "Didn't you see the notice saying pedestrians ain't allowed here?" Hiker (with great presence of mind): "I'm not a pedestrian, I'm a Congregationalist!" "Oh, that's different. You can go on." *Montreal Star.*

**The Last First**  
A young clerk, being assigned the task of cataloguing the valuable library books, came across a book in the Hebrew, and after careful examination, thus entered it: "Item, a book which begins at the very end."

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

## Iced Conversation

THIS is a game whereby a few amuse a crowd. It goes particularly well at large dinner parties. Two men are chosen, men who are not shy and who are known to be fluent talkers. Every community has them. They stand facing each other. One man is given a large piece of ice to be held in both hands; the other man is given a slip of paper upon which is typed a topic of conversation.

At a given signal, the man with the slip of paper must announce his subject and then start to talk upon that subject loudly, clearly, and incessantly. The moment he looks at the ceiling for inspiration—the moment he says, "Ah" or "Er," he loses. Then he must hold the ice while his opponent is given a subject to discuss. The topics of conversation should be humorous—"Girls I have known," "What I think about this dinner," "If I had a million dollars," etc.—Erna B. C. Hankow, China.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



## Something to Give

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Santa Monica, Calif.

THE evening after a serious earthquake, a woman who had been having a financial struggle and was living in a small apartment, answered the doorbell. She was greeted by an acquaintance, who hurriedly handed her a large box and departed.

When the woman opened the box she found a hot roast-beef dinner, and many other choice bits of food. She had been without sufficient food for several days, but had not told anyone. She partook of this bounteous dinner while tears of gratitude filled her eyes.

Later, she asked this friend how she knew she was hungry, and the friend answered substantially: "After I began to recover from my trying experience from the earthquake, I felt a great desire to give; and I thought of every woman I knew who was having a struggle, and prepared a box for each one. When my husband came home that evening with the car we delivered the boxes. I didn't know I had anything to give until I became grateful for my protection during the earthquake."

Quotation  
For Today

THE noblest mind  
the best contentment has.—SPENSER.

## Daily Anecdote

## Good Things to Forget

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, was notoriously poor at remembering dates. One day when being chaffed about his shortcoming in this line, he remarked, "Well I can remember the date my father was born, anyway." "When was that?" asked the friend. "The same year as Queen Victoria." "And what year was that?" "I don't know."

## For the Scrapbook

## Failure

"Ah," said a brave painter to me . . . "if a man has failed, you will find he has dreamed instead of working. There is no way to success in our art, but to take off your coat, grind paint, and work like a digger on the railway, all day and every day."—Emerson.

## In It, Not Of It

Blessed is the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted from the world! Yet more blessed and more dear the memory of those who have kept themselves unspotted in the world!—Mrs. Johnson.

## Affection

Affection should not be too sharp-eyed, and love is not to be made by magnifying glasses.—Sir Thomas Browne.

## Pride

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Bishop Taylor.

## Strong Love

WHEN Love is strong, it never tries to take heed, Or know if its return exceed Its gift; in its sweet haste no good, No strifes belong. —Helen Hunt.

## Worth Knowing



**BALLOT**  
COMES FROM THE  
ITALIAN WORD  
BALLOTTA—A LITTLE  
BALLUSED IN VOTING.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The ballot is thought to have been first used in America in 1629, when a pastor was elected in a Salem church. The Australian ballot system now in use in the United States was adopted in Kentucky in 1888.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**1. Fun With Antonyms**  
HERE'S another list of words with their antonyms. Word No. 1 has been checked. Try to find correct antonyms for the others.

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. punctual     | 1. languid  |
| 2. voluble      | 2. ignorant |
| 3. voluble      | 3. belated  |
| 4. pedantic     | 4. stable   |
| 5. sedentary    | 5. profuse  |
| 6. didactic     | 6. facile   |
| 7. desultory    | 7. obedient |
| 8. recalcitrant | 8. active   |
| 9. laborious    | 9. silent   |
| 10. frisky      | 10. docile  |

## Vocations

Idea That Have  
Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.]

## A Profitable Tip

"YOU must cultivate an ability to visualize things more easily," was the advice given by a woman who instructs in the management of tea rooms and hotel dining rooms. To one of the women who seemed unable to "visualize" readily, she gave the following suggestion: "Why not go down to the marriage license bureau and obtain the names of couples intending to marry? Get in touch with them, and offer to serve an unusual wedding breakfast or dinner for a reasonable sum."

The woman followed this suggestion and found it a good one, which absorbed her artistic talent as well as her knowledge of cooking and serving. —Miss Gail B. C. San Francisco.



Oh, look at his paws," Ned exclaimed.  
not call him 'Scaldino'! Only we might, call him 'Dino' since he is so tiny.  
And that is how Dino got his name!

## Tubby and Buddy &amp; Go.—The Winner



## The Adventures of Waddles—Some Rare Letters



THE LETTERS I PICKED UP WITH CARE  
BORE STAMPS I KNEW WERE VERY RARE.



ONE ENVELOPE WAS MAILED, THE DATE  
SAID, MARCH 10TH 1848,



TO MISS LETTIE DRAKE, SOUTH PIKE,  
I WONDERED THEN WHAT SHE WAS LIKE.



A SHARP SOUND CAUGHT ME UNAWARES.  
SOMEONE WAS COMING UP THE STAIRS!

By THE HAGERS

## Brevities

**St. Louis Star-Times:** That muffled sound you hear is several dozen breakfast food manufacturers laughing up their sleeves at the announcement by a German scientist that he originated a method of making food from wood.

**Boston Herald:** When Lady Astor advised the students of the University of Virginia to prefer work to public office, she showed a keen appreciation of the nice distinctions of American life.

**Detroit News:** The building revival is much bigger than we had dreamed. A local hotel tablecloth yesterday carried a penciled plan of a 16-room house.

(Answers Among Advertisements)



## Editorials

### Duty Done—and to Do

THE election campaign is over. As this is written the votes are being counted. In unprecedented numbers citizens have performed their duty at the polls. But their obligation as citizens is not ended. Nor their opportunity. There remain the obligation and the opportunity to uphold good government by thought and act in all the relations of citizenship. Majority decisions are to be accepted in good spirit, laws are to be observed. If unjust, they are to be protested and brought to constitutional test or to repeal in future elections. The offices established for government are to be supported with respect, loyalty and understanding; the high ideals and righteous expectations of citizens can help officials maintain the offices in their truest form and function. Intelligent, conscientious effort to uphold the highest concept of government, to measure men and measures by that standard and to uphold in discussion and deed what seems nearest right in public affairs can achieve wonders. Even a despotism is responsive in some measure to the thought of the people. A democracy rests—even between elections—on the popular will.

Many times in American history the thinking of the people has altered the whole direction of a government. The temper of the people overrode Lincoln's resolve to avoid the Civil War. Similar examples will occur to many readers. There is always the opportunity for public opinion to influence an active government to make changes with care and steadiness or to push an inactive government to greater progress. Within each party there is a better element that needs to be strengthened. And in the United States today there is no limit on the need for intelligent, unselfish and constructive effort to solve the continuing problems which confront the nation.

The new Administration faces a herculean task. Consider only the questions of balancing the budget; cleaning up relief; lessening unemployment; preserving a free economy; adjusting tariffs; handling farm surpluses; maintaining sound foreign relations; working out the wise relation of government to labor questions; finding fair and adequate methods of regulating business; removing the threat of pressure blocs and hidden taxes to representative government; above all, doing these things within the Constitution and maintaining the mental atmosphere of free government.

With the heat and dust of the election gone, there may be even better opportunity to give temperate, unselfish consideration to national problems. Voting is an inestimable privilege and duty. But the citizen's job is not confined to one day or even a few weeks every four years. It should be a continuing interest in good government.

### Collective Insecurity

WHEN Premier Mussolini talks about war his sayings are stirring, or shocking. It depends on whether the reader has been schooled chiefly in saluting, or in thinking. But when Il Duce talks about peace he has a more complicated subject on his hands.

How talk about peace to your neighbors when you have taught your own household to worship arms? Italy's dictator has answered this question with a phrase in his speech from the porch of Milan Cathedral: You talk about "armed peace."

Mussolini's proposal to Europe's governments is that they forget the ideals with which they assuaged the grief of their millions for other millions dead. Let a dead League of Nations bury the dead, and let Europe return to the age-tested methods of armed peace. This is Il Duce's message.

If one talks of armed war, the idea seems futile enough. But when one talks of "armed peace," futility touches a high spot. If European nations are to build peace together, why arm separately to do so? Why build the threat of war into the structure of peace?

Perhaps Mussolini does not consider arms a threat to peace, in which case he is in disagreeable agreement with some leaders of British foreign policy who are also arming Britain, and no doubt with all sincerity, in the interest of peace. Be it noted that each of these country's increases in their armaments "for peace" frightens the other country into an increase of its arms for possible war.

The coolness of the British Government toward Il Duce's proposal to abandon the postwar ideal of collective security for what amounts to a prewar state of collective insecurity, is due to complex reasons. There is a competition here for diplomatic leadership in Europe, as well as some remaining shreds of loyalty to the British people's interest in the League. British coolness may serve a useful purpose. It should help give direction to the opinions of those small nations which have so much to lose if the League ideal is lost. And it should afford big countries as well as small ones time to see the absurdity of giving anybody guns so that nobody will shoot.

### Storm Warning

AS NEWS of the spreading seamen's strike edges alongside election headlines from one end of the United States to the other, there is one point on which both sides can agree. This is that reason and not force must decide the outcome.

The most serious aspect at this time is not whether the crisis will spread to all American ports and all American ships; nor whether radical elements have seized control of the unions' leadership. The gravest threat to peaceful settlement is the possibility that the disputants may supplant mediation with force.

Already this danger is implied in rumors from Washington that high officials of the Navy and Department of Commerce are considering manning laid-up merchant ships with naval personnel. Such a course is strewn with floating mines. If a national emergency demanded it, if food supplies were threatened, if the mails were hung up, there would be sufficient cause for the Government to take over the ships. Mails are going out in foreign vessels. Union leaders are reported to have seen to it that the skeleton engineer crews were left behind to man refrigerating machinery in ships laden with perishable cargoes. They have cautioned their members against quitting their ships in unsheltered roadsteads. They have taken reasonable precautions to safeguard property.

So far there is no national emergency. For the Government to call upon the Navy would be exceedingly ill-timed. It would give an unfair advantage to ship operators. No one should be permitted to interfere in the seamen's strike except on the side of mediation.

### Closing a Rift in Belgium

BELGIUM'S geographical position, her origins and ethnographical character, make her extremely susceptible to any rivalries between France and Germany over European hegemony. The background of present Belgian events can be traced to the efforts of each of these two powers to bring the small kingdom under its wing.

The Franco-German shadow over Belgium has meant a menace to Belgian unity. Particularly since the May elections there has been a growing division on whether to remain attached to what many Belgians deemed the declining power of France. The newly proclaimed alliance between the Belgian Rexists and Flemish Nationalists is a direct outcome of this division since it has been described by the Belgian press as pro-German and anti-French. The Rexists are even accused of receiving German subsidies.

In face of this, King Leopold's proclamation of "neutrality" was an attempt to prevent the spread of a looming threat to Belgian unity and the consequent dangers of this for Belgian independence. By his move he deprives the pro-French and pro-German elements within his country of a big reason for quarreling. Deprived of their "anti-French" and "anti-Blum" war cries, the Rexists are now, however, concentrating on their interior aims to "purify" the Belgian regime of Marxism and bring in their corporate state. The pro-French Belgian elements have been silenced on their pro-German accusations against the Flemish Nationalists and Rexists.

How far reaching any changes in Belgium's structure may be as a result of present events only the future can tell. The one thing standing out now is that King Leopold and his ministers are in a better position to deal with the disaffections in Belgian national unity.

### Scholarship in Stone

LORADO TAFT was a scholar who shaped ideas into things of clay. Like all great sculptors he possessed a clear perception of the beauty inherent in the seeming commonplaces of everyday experience. To him the perfection of his art was but the means to a higher end. Practicability steered those gifted hands.

His genius gave mute eloquence to the impassive countenance of his Indian, Black Hawk, that gazes in brooding silence above the Rock river in Illinois. It put the power and vigor of the two participants, the appealing impact of speech long silenced, in his Lincoln-Douglas plaque at Quincy, Ill., dedicated the other day to commemorate one of those historic debates.

Lorado Taft was a craftsman who strove not for himself alone, an artist whose work reflected a sublime conception of the spiritual grandeur of man. He inspired and uplifted millions of his fellow men. That is his enduring gift.

A JOBLESS boiler-maker in Philadelphia has let it be known he now would like to have back his gold watch which he tossed into President Roosevelt's automobile when he was, as he says, "simply carried away by enthusiasm." Fortunately he will get it, for the presidential staff have been seeking the owner of the watch. Perhaps now some of the candidates would like to be able to take back some of the hot words they hurled at each other in the excitement of the campaign.

### Emerson as Prophet

#### Book News of the Day

THE respect which recent social historians and philosophical critics have been paying to Emerson marks a distinct change in the temper of the times. To be sure, political orators of a certain type and interested defenders of laissez-faire economics have always shown and continue to show a warm appreciation of those passages in his writings which, snatched from their context, appear to defend the right of the individual to do whatever he pleases at whatever cost to society. But the serious attention now being paid to Emerson is based on the recognition that in his definition of true individualism or self-reliance lies, perhaps, the essence of that much-debated word, Americanism.

Now that America at large is belatedly waking up to the fact that the frontier period of American life, the period of mere unco-ordinated doing, is once and for all at an end, it becomes increasingly clear that American institutions must be brought into conformity with an individualism quickened and given direction by a genuine social conscience. It is here that Emerson's place as a prophet of America's spiritual destiny becomes apparent; for by turning men's thoughts to a recognition of the radiant nature of that "selfhood" which they as individuals have a sovereign right to express, he makes clear the only way in which the democratic ideal can ever be realized in practical living. The fundamental distinction must be maintained between this sovereign right of the individual and the "rights" demanded by the selfish and the unscrupulous.

Newton Dillaway's exuberant study of Emerson's thought, *PROPHET OF AMERICA: EMERSON, AND THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY* (Boston: Little, Brown, \$3), gives promise of being a valuable contribution to contemporary thinking, only to betray its own purpose by the author's superficiality in applying Emersonian teachings to social and philosophical problems of today. Nor is his uncritical worship of Emerson likely to do a service either to his hero or to his cause. Emerson himself would never have claimed that he provided all the tools necessary to implement his own idealism, nor that his idealism was in itself an absolute.

Most of the ideas presented by Mr. Dillaway have been long familiar to readers of *The Christian Science Monitor*, but divorced from an adequate metaphysical they become curiously insubstantial and unscientific. Optimism, good will and a faith in mental power are not enough. One cannot build a religion on Emerson, as Mr. Dillaway apparently wishes—not even with the help of Messrs. Jeans, Eddington and Garrel, whom he quotes *ad nauseam*. And the author's total confusion of absolute and relative values becomes conclusively clear when one reads, for instance, that the evils of this world "are not inevitable, for the simple reason that men like Christ, Emerson, Schweitzer, Fosdick and Morrow have demonstrated the Reality of what is positive and advancing by their own lives."

Can fatuity go much further in the name of idealism? ROBERT PEEL

### North . . South . . East . . West

#### "Having Done All"

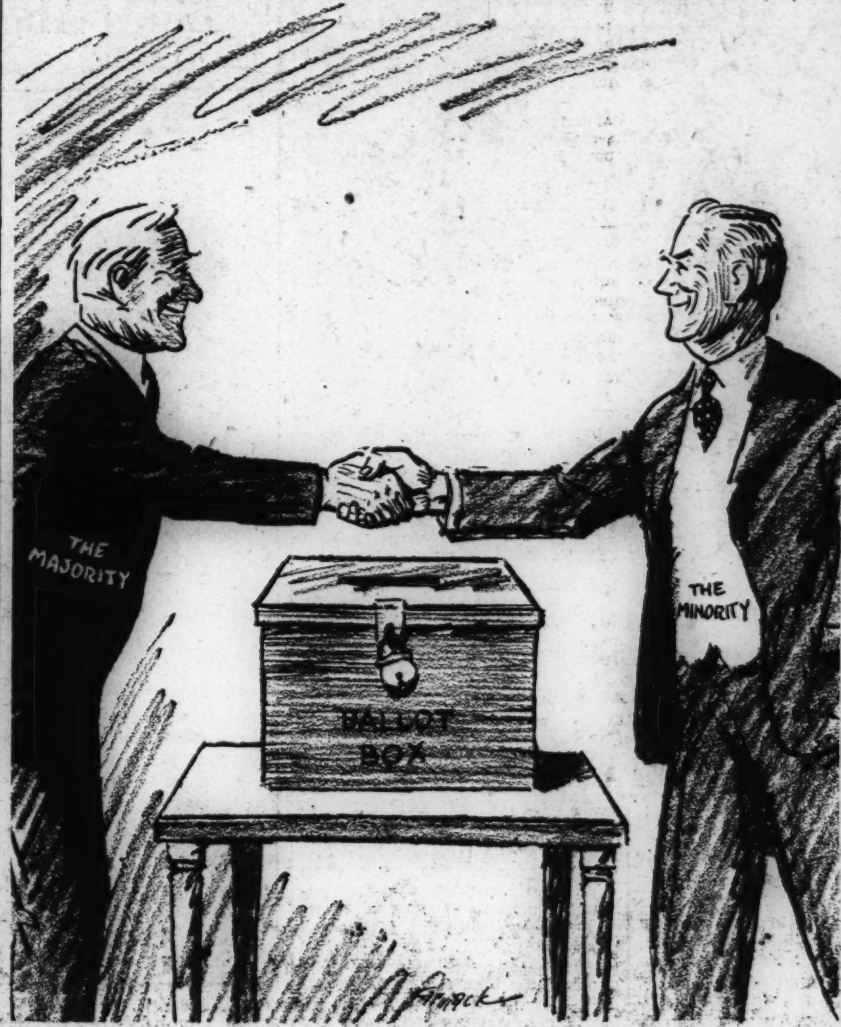
By Frank L. Perrin

THE record of the day having been written, the last sheet having been bound up, the last furrow in the field having been turned, the decision dictated by conscience having been silently rendered, those who have toiled, striven or pondered come at last to contemplate the result. The result achieved, it may be realized, is not the result of any single individual's vote or effort. Even those who stood at the forefront during the long weeks of the political campaign just ended cannot selfishly claim credit for success or be charged with the responsibility for defeat. No man, whatever his estimate of himself, is powerful enough or persuasive enough to direct or determine the political, economic or social destiny of the American people.

So it is that the result achieved in the national poll solemnly declared by the men and women of the United States is their verdict. In recording it they have given conscious and unalterable approval to the theories and policies of government which must prevail for at least four years from next January. There is no opportunity for reconsideration. With the closing of the polls the decision becomes irrevocable. It is well that this is so. Many will be disappointed. Accepting the verdict as an expression of the hopes and wishes of the majority, many more will be glad. Minorities may not always be wrong. By the same token, majorities may not always be right. But we are bound by the decision of the majority. To this we all agree, with what fortitude and grace we possess. The advantage, if consolation is sought, lies in the fact that the national election fixes the tenure of the Chief Executive and responsible director for four years to come. There can be no shifting and temporizing meantime.

It is in the full realization of this that tonight, and tomorrow, and in the days and months to come, the bitterness and animosity engendered during recent weeks will be largely forgotten. Not all will be persuaded that wisdom greater than theirs has directed, dictated and determined the result. It is not easy, always, thus to be reassured. But we must

### Sportsmen Do It—Why Shouldn't Voters?



### Candid Catnapping

PITCH and Toss are sitting on the card table. They are fawn-colored, with brownish stripes running around bodies, legs, and tails. Pitch has a white necktie. They are stiff with the excitement of looking at a bird and their jaws are chattering. There is no danger for the bird, because they could not get off the table without a rumpus; besides, the bird sees them, and from long acquaintance has no fear and can closely estimate its ability to get away.

The kittens are all muzzed up with sin this morning. Chattering at a bird is sin; even just looking at it with an acquisitive eye is rebukable; and sitting on a table is certainly bad manners. Misdemeanors began very early today—3:30 a. m. They sat outside the house in the moonlight and when the mistress opened the kitchen door to put mother puss out, Pitch dashed into the kitchen and out of sight. By sunrise, Toss was so lonesome that he began to wall under the bedroom window. This let him in and he soon dug Pitch out from behind a cabinet where Pitch had been asleep.

Together they tore the top off the morning. They scampered from one end of the cabin to the other, going into clutches at advantageous points where it made the hardest bumps on the floor and against the bed. Finally, when

played out, they crawled upon the bed and went to sleep.

We are spending a long holiday in a tiny cabin under a group of live oaks on the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains. Here we eat and sleep (sometimes) and have our being. Puss and her young twins, the lively part of our small family, were, of course, brought along when we moved into the cabin.

Toss is pretending to be a squirrel. He grabs his bread in his paws and sits up to eat it. This is probably from environmental association. Since the gray squirrels in the oak trees eat in such a manner, he thinks perhaps kittens should do so. Pitch now sits on my paper, washing his face, having ensconced himself here with confidence and decision.

Toss has a very loud, rumbling purr, and now that his mother has more or less forsaken him, it rustles into action with little provocation.

The cabin has rocks piled around it, perhaps a foot high, simulating a foundation. These are arranged loosely and there are large interstices in places where a kitten can crawl through. The kittens recognize that beyond those rocks is a fine place to hide and that under the house one cannot see or be touched by frightening things. J. H.

### Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

#### "No American Munition Makers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In your interesting news article entitled "What Brought the United States Into War?" Mr. Newton D. Baker makes several elastic statements. He says, "When we began the actual mobilization of material for our participation in the World War, there simply were no American munition makers."

May I not respectfully suggest a few of them which the good secretary must have overlooked in those feverish spring days of 1917? Just a few will suffice:

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford. Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y. Remington Arms Company, New York. Marlin Firearms Company, New Haven. Winchester-Simmons, New Haven. Smith and Wesson, Springfield. Atlas Powder Company, Cleveland. American Powder Mill, Boston. United States Cartridge Company, Lowell. Du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington. Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington. American Glycine Company, Wilmington.

During 1915 and 1916, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in their Philadelphia shops along the B. & O. railroad, near Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, turned out untold thousands of eight-inch steel shells for the Russian Government. On my way to and from high school in those days, my chums and I used to try to estimate the quantities of these shells, piled in huge stacks along the track, awaiting shipment.

Again, Mr. Baker states, "The circumstantial report of the collector of the port of New York proved conclusively that the Lusitania carried no armament, offensive or defensive. It proved, however, that a substantial part of the cargo consisted of ammunition for the Allies." And where, may I ask, did that ammunition come from?

Inaccuracies and contradictions in any discourse must necessarily impair any conclusions drawn therefrom. It should be in order, then, to reject Mr. Baker's contention that arms makers and bankers did not in the least effect the entry of the United States into the World War. CARL T. GRAVER

Oakland, Calif.

#### Santa Cruz and Bolivia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been pleased to read an article published by your well-known newspaper about the Republic of Bolivia, and I thank you for it.

But allow me to inform you that the words of the writer that "Santa Cruz, despite government assertions to the contrary, has witnessed an influential separatist movement," are not in accord with the real facts.

Santa Cruz, rich and cultured part of Bolivian territory together with the Department of Beni, has never tried, nor even thought to get away from the mother country. Its population has always pointed out their strong links with the rest of the departments of Bolivia. Please do not forget these facts.

FEDERICO LA FAYE, San Francisco, Calif. Consul of Bolivia

## The Wide Horizon

### The Election Seen From France

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS DESPITE a superabundance of dramatic distractions much nearer home, France has watched the presidential election campaign in the United States with tremendous interest. Not even the civil war raging across the border of Spain, with all its implications and complications for French foreign policy and internal politics, has been able to obscure the really remarkable attention with which the American election is being studied here.

This intense concern is not mere "sporting interest" in the outcome of the campaign. Whatever may be the result, whether the winner be Landon or Roosevelt, France may be counted upon to continue to watch more closely and more keenly than ever before political developments in the United States.

Naturally, the interest of the general public will subside somewhat when the more spectacular aspects of the electoral campaign no longer fill the front pages of French newspapers. But even the "man in the street" or the peasant in his fields throughout France now follows the main economic and social developments in America with something more nearly approaching sustained interest; while in Paris, official and semi-official circles show an ever increasing desire for reliable and comprehensive information about the major trends in the United States.

This increased concern with American affairs is due in part to improved handling of news from across the Atlantic by the French press. There is, of course, plenty of room for further progress, but there has unquestionably been a serious effort on the part of many leading French newspapers to give their readers an understanding of the issues involved in the current election campaign.

Above all, however, this surprisingly deep interest in the presidential election and in American politics generally is due to a widespread conviction among Frenchmen that fundamentally France and the United States are facing or must soon face the same essential problems. There is a somewhat vague and confused, but none the less persistent, sentiment here that America, too, is beginning to experience the same latent conflict that underlies France's present unrest; the clash which arises from the industrialization of society and the resultant necessity of reconciling individual liberty with social security.

It is realized, of course—though perhaps insufficiently—that conditions in the two countries differ enormously in many respects. Geography has ever been the traditionally weak point of the Frenchman and he can with difficulty encompass the continental proportions of the United States and its decentralized aspect. Be that as it may, many thoughtful French observers today are inclined—rightly or wrongly—to define the American "New Deal" in much the same terms as Premier Léon Blum himself used recently to describe the French Popular Front: "If the 'Blum Experiment' has any meaning, it is certainly an effort to find out how far the realization of social progress can be pushed within the framework of the existing republican regime."

It is more or less from this viewpoint that French newspaper readers have perused the cables from America recounting charges of communism leveled at President Roosevelt, denied and repeated or switched around into seemingly contradictory charges of aspirations toward Fascist dictatorship. Even after allowances have been made for political polemics, the election campaign as seen from French shores has left the impression that class strife has become sharply intensified lately in the United States; and that in the new world as in the old, a three-cornered combat of democracy, communism and fascism is not very far away.

The average Frenchman, profoundly individualistic at heart and genuinely attached, for the most part, to the democratic ideal of government, is therefore deeply concerned at this picture of the American political scene as it appears to him—somewhat over-simplified and distorted, no doubt, by distance and by a not always impartial press. It is thus easy to understand the interest aroused in France by the following extract from the first important public statement in Paris of the new American Ambassador, Mr. William C. Bullitt:

"The people of the United States have few articles of political faith. But because they are few those articles are very dear to us. We believe in them profoundly. We reject the idea that civilized men must choose between one fanaticism or another, and become something less than civilized men. We find ourselves today, therefore, sharing with France not only the happy memories of our great co-operations in the past, which were vital to the lives of both our nations, but also our common devotion at this hour to the old principles of liberty, democracy and peace."